

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

January 16, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



"THE FOREST WHERE SILENCE HAS LEASE" —Service

Circulation over 35,000 weekly

MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon Most Miles on Tires

Everything That Counts for Your Profit and for the Future of Your Family Is Moving at Motor-Car Pace and Radius

You can't shut your eyes to that. Are you going to stick to horse-pace, one-fifth the pace of motor cars, and to horse-radius, one-fifth the radius of motor cars?

Are you content to see others seize the golden chances that are offered now and the untold chances that are coming in the next few months? Or will you join your neighbors who are moving at motor-car pace?

A little delay now may have results that all your future cannot repair.

Take this up now. Be fair to yourself, to your girls and boys, to your wife. Look into the changes of the last few months which have placed the whole question of motor-car service vs.

horse service in an entirely new light. We say—

1. Motor cars are now cheaper to use than horses for all work which a motor car can do.

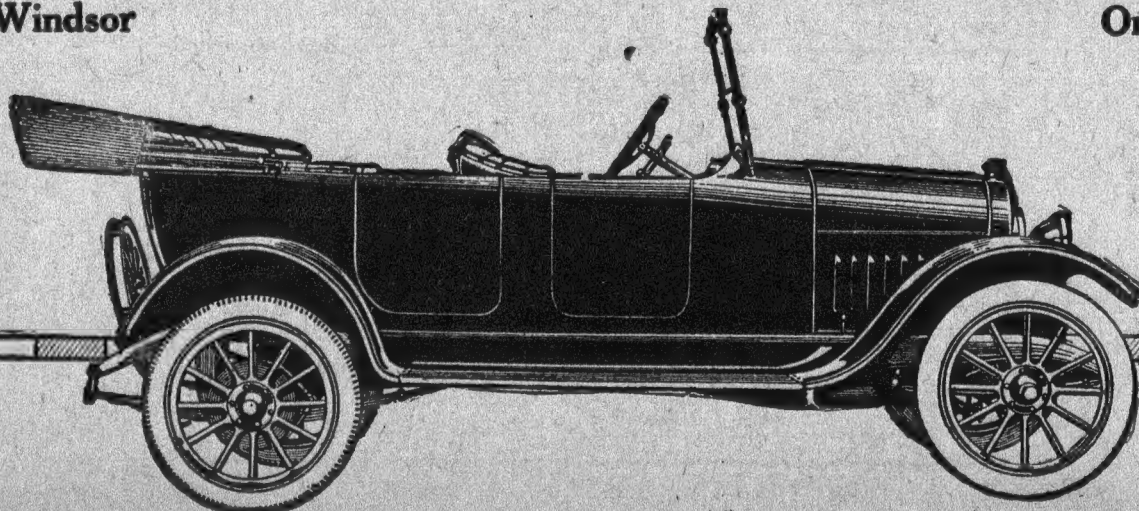
2. Of all the motor cars giving maximum service the one that costs least to run and use is the Maxwell.

That ought to make you think. We don't expect you to act on it until we have proved it to you. We can prove it to you. For the sake of your own work and profits, for the sake of your girls and boys and wife, take this up now. Send us a letter today. Make your decision while these cars of greatest efficiency and economy are still procurable. We will send you the name and address of the nearest Maxwell dealer.

*Touring Car \$1045; Roadster \$1045; Touring Car with Winter Top \$1200
Roadster with Winter Top \$1165; Berline \$1670; Seaan \$1670; F.O.B. Windsor*

Write Today for Catalog GG

Maxwell Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Windsor Ontario



A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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No. 3

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per agateline. Livestock Display—16 cents per agateline. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

RESULTS OF CONSCRIPTION

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—A statement showing results of the operation of the

Military Service Act to the first week in January was given out tonight by the director of public information. The figures show in the nine provinces and the Yukon that there was a total registration of 404,395. Total claims for exemption numbered 380,510; claims for exemption allowed by local tribunals, 278,779; claims for exemption disallowed by local tribunals, 47,868; claims for exemption not dealt with by local tribunals, 53,788; appeals lodged against decisions of local tribunals, 67,122.

Claims for exemption allowed by local tribunals include all temporary exemptions. Some of these have already expired and others will expire from week to week.

The figures by provinces follow:

Total Number Registrations

Ontario, 125,750; Quebec, 117,104; Nova Scotia, 26,354; New Brunswick, 17,065; Prince Edward Island, 4,425; Manitoba, 22,879; Saskatchewan, 46,733; Alberta, 28,105; British Columbia, 15,821; Yukon, 159.

Total Claims for Exemption

Ontario, 118,128; Quebec, 115,707; Nova Scotia, 23,831; New Brunswick, 15,629; Prince Edward Island, 4,176; Manitoba, 20,858; Saskatchewan, 44,203; Alberta, 25,069; British Columbia, 12,824; Yukon, 85.

Claims Allowed by Local Tribunals

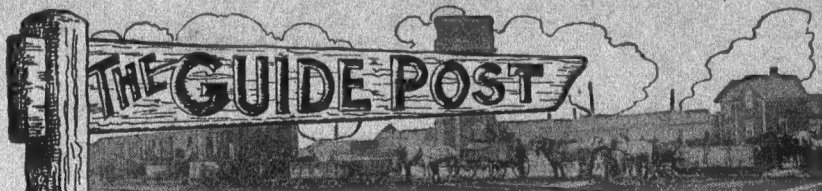
Ontario, 94,197; Quebec, 89,575; Nova Scotia, 16,158; New Brunswick, 10,181; Prince Edward Island, 3,648; Manitoba, 14,241; Saskatchewan, 25,138; Alberta, 18,093; British Columbia, 7,548; Yukon, no cases yet heard by local tribunals.

INSPECTOR KENNEDY HONORED

On the recommendation of Dr. H. W. Foght, who recently visited Saskatchewan to make a survey of the provinces on educational matters for the United States authorities, Inspector A. Kennedy has been named state director for Saskatchewan on the executive of the National Education Association of America. This is the first time any individual outside of the United States has ever been named on the executive, and it made it necessary to alter the constitution of the association to make it legal, but this will be done.

ENGINEERING COURSE POSTPONED

The date of the opening of the two months farm engineering course at the Manitoba Agricultural college has been postponed from January 15 to January 22. Over 95 applicants for this course have been accepted, and at least 20 more have been refused because of inability to handle more students.



Our household editor, Miss McCallum, was made an honorary life-member of the newly-

formed Manitoba W.S.G.G.A. at the Brandon convention. This honor was conferred as a mark of appreciation of her services in helping to organize the convention and make it a success. Life membership carries with it the privilege of participation in future conventions. Needless to say Miss McCallum appreciates this kind recognition of her services. She worked hard to make the convention a success, but feels repaid over and over again by the honor of being made a life-member of such a splendid organization.

Farmers who are raising pure bred stock are entitled to a fair increase over the price for grade animals to offset the additional care they have bestowed upon their animals, and to cover the cost of using sires for which they have probably paid good prices. It hurts the pure bred market and hurts the individual advertiser to advertise pure bred stock at grade prices. If a pure bred bull is worth no more per pound than a grade steer it would be better to sell him to the butcher than to pass him on to head another pure bred herd. If pure bred cockerels cannot be sold for a better price than birds sold for killing, the owner is farther ahead to sell them for killing purposes than to pay the cost of advertising them and go to the trouble and expense of sending them out to individual purchasers.

The Guide has suffered in the past, in an advertising way, on account of its name. Some firms, advertising cream separators and other equipment for the mixed farmer, took a long time to convince that readers of The Guide kept livestock just like any other farmers. We are very glad to say that this prejudice has now been almost entirely overcome, at least in the minds of commercial firms who advertise in farm papers. Some of the men in the pure bred livestock business still need a little education along this line. By the way, a recent investigation conducted by The Guide showed that Guide readers

reported on kept a larger number of livestock than the average farmer in western Canada. Our readers can do themselves and The Guide a good service by combatting the idea, whenever they meet it, that "Grain Growers" are not farmers in the truest sense.

The Signatures on some of the letters received by The Guide are very difficult to decipher. Not so much trouble is experienced in making out what appears in the body of the letters because there words in common use are used. Many names, however, are entirely new to us and unless they are clearly written, it is almost impossible to get them correctly. All communications, of course, should be written as clearly as possible but special care should be taken with the signature. Many of these letters require answering and if they are improperly directed the letters may not reach the proper persons. It is a good practice to use Mr., Mrs. or Miss as the case may be and to give the province in which the post office is situated. In some cases post offices of the same name are located in different provinces and this may result in disappointment in not receiving answers to letters directed to The Guide.

The friendly feeling of the farmers toward The Guide was never more marked than at the Brandon convention. Our representatives were everywhere met as intimate friends, even by those whom they had never seen before. This is very encouraging. The Guide endeavors to be the friend of every man who wins his living from the soil. Wherever you see a member of our staff just introduce yourself. We want to become personally acquainted with as many of our readers as possible.

Who ever thought that the boys and girls of the West had not a very real place to fill in patriotic work? This week we received a check for \$18.75 from the boys and girls of the Lillyhill school sent by their teacher, Miss Mary Overend. The check is the proceeds of an entertainment given by them before Christmas. This is a splendid instance of what The Guide's boys and girls are doing. God bless them!

SUBJECTS FOR GUIDE COMPETITIONS

Cash prizes will be given for contributions from The Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferably contain not more than 600 words, but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of \$3.00 will be given; for the second best, \$2.00, and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. Contributions on the following subjects should be posted not later than January 31.

1. Describe your method of handling steers this winter as to housing, feeding and labor necessary? Can you make money at present grain prices? How

long have you been feeding and when do you intend to sell?

2. Have you made your will? Why don't more people make their wills earlier in life? Can you give concrete instances of loss, legal entanglements and unnecessary delay caused by failure to do this?

3. What can be done by the average farmer this winter in preparation for the rush of work next spring? Outline the different jobs he can dispose of that will save time for him next summer.

4. Requests come to us for suggestions for supplanting some other form of recreation for the country dance. Have you found the dance demanding more attention than it deserves? How have you solved the difficulty in your community?

Live Poultry WANTED

Old Hens, per lb. 18c-20c
Spring Chickens, per lb. 18c-20c
Ducks, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 12c
Turkeys, per lb. 22c
Geese, per lb. 17c

Old birds in good condition. We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens in good condition, per lb. 18c
Ducks, per lb. 20c
Turkeys in good condition, 23c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Spring Chickens in good condition, per lb. 18c

These prices guaranteed till February 15th, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

All these prices are for poultry in Marketable condition. If you have good Fat Hens let us know and we will give you extra price.

Farmers who have not shipped to us yet we would be pleased to make a trial of shipment. You will prove yourself that we are giving good weight and fair prices. We prepay crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
57 Aikens St., Winnipeg

Live Poultry Wanted

NOTE OUR SPECIAL PRICES
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Choice Fat Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Young Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 20c
Geese, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, per lb. 20c

DRESSED HOGS, from 100 to 160 lbs., 21c.; 200 to 300 lbs., 17c.

Ship us your Dressed Poultry, undrawn, heads and legs on at highest market price. Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

The prices quoted are for poultry in marketable condition.

Crates for shipping sent free of express charges to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. All prices quoted are absolutely guaranteed for month of January.

Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
Turkeys, from 7 lbs., in good condition, per lb. 22c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb. 20c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Roosters, any age, per lb. 12c
Geese, per lb. 16c

All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 30 days from date of this issue. If you have not any crates let us know how much you have to ship and we will supply crates.

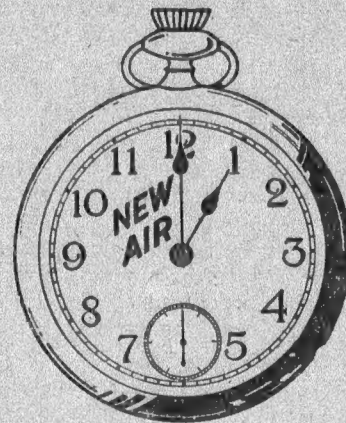
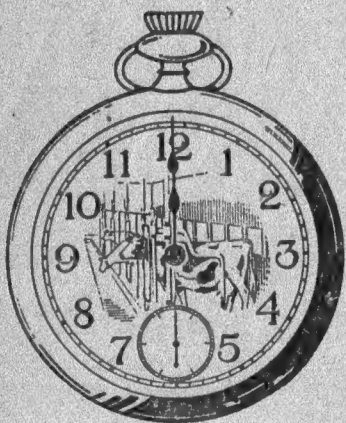
The prices quoted are for poultry in marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

K

KING AERATOR
KING
SANITARY VENTILATING SYSTEM

K



How often do you change the air in your barn?

"The air in my barn is changed every twenty minutes," says a farmer whose barn is ventilated with a King System. Fresh air is brought into the building and the foul air drawn out. This constant movement of air not only gives the animals plenty of fresh air and keeps the barn free from odors, but is so planned to trap and hold the heat from animals in the stock-room to keep them comfortable.

Just think of what this kind of ventilation would mean in YOUR barn. Think of the high-priced feed you now give your stock

every day. How much of it does the animal use to fight off the ill effects of foul air or cold, damp temperatures?

Get More Out of High-Priced Feed

With increasing cost of feeding and increasing value of livestock, no farmer can afford to overlook proper ventilation in his barn. Remember the tubercular cow or the cow with low vitality is a liability instead of an asset because she will spread disease to other animals.

Do you know that every dairy cow requires the contents of two pounds of air to every pound of food and water she consumes? If she does not get it she is not getting a properly balanced ration and she cannot possibly give you her best production. Proper ventilation is the only answer to this problem. Why try to get along without it?

You Make More Money With Better Ventilation

Because better ventilation means better health of animals, more milk from dairy cows, more weight with less feed in beef stock, better health of horses. And a longer life for the

building itself because the timbers are not rotted away with excessive moisture.

When you instal a King System you invest in an equipment for conserving the country's resources, increasing food production, likewise your income. And when you order a King System

We Assume the Responsibility

of securing proper ventilation in your building and our responsibility does not cease until your building is properly ventilated.

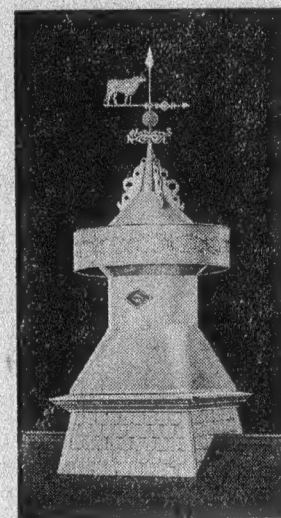
In the King System you get the latest developments and improvements of the ideas on ventilation, some of them suggested by Prof. Rutherford of Canada and Prof. King of the University of Wisconsin.

Each King System is designed individually by the King engineers for the building it goes into. King Systems can be designed for any barn, or other farm building, new or old. Write for our catalog. Dept. 1208.



Send for this Book

Our catalog will tell you about King service and show you photographs of many different types of barns ventilated with King Systems. Sent free.



The King Aerator

The Part above the Roof

There are three units to every King System—the King Aerator on the roof, the fresh air intakes and the foul air flues. The King Aerator is the most important part and can be used with or without the complete system. It is beautiful in design—makes the finishing touch to the barn.



KING

System of Ventilation

KING VENTILATING COMPANY, LTD., Moose Jaw, Sask.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 16, 1918

The People and the C.P.R.

The date for the additional tax levy on freight and passenger rates to commence in Canada is set for February 1. From then production will be handicapped by this pernicious ruling over which there is greater dissatisfaction and more open resentment than over any railroad decision or deal in Canada that we can recall. The Railway Commission in making this judgment seems to have regarded itself as the protector of the roads rather than an impartial board to see that the people of Canada are accorded justice. This decision makes it plain that the sympathies of the commission are not so strongly with the people as they were thought to be. There is no use beating about the bush. This decision is the most disquieting thing that has happened in this country for a long time and if put into and kept in effect can only create utter dissatisfaction, distrust and resentment at the railroads, the commission and the government. That feeling finds its main object in the Canadian Pacific railway. The other roads must be helped, the C.P.R. does not need it. This railway which once practically owned Canada seems now about to complete the operation. The taxes the C.P.R. levies on the people of Canada in the way of transportation charges are about equal to all the taxes necessary to carry on the functions of government in this country. Its power cannot be estimated. Does it still own Canada or does Canada own it? That is the issue. The parallel to the C.P.R. and Canada is best found in the influence Japan is reported to be now exerting over the people and resources of China for the benefit of the people of China.

The C.P.R. made no comprehensive public statement in defence before the commission in the West last summer but it filed a private statement, now published. In this it virtually claims that it owes nothing to the people of Canada for the present enormous values of its great land holdings. The real value of these lands should be taken at the time of contract, not 30 years later it contends. But the present enormous values of these lands are community created by the people brought to Canada by the government. Few deny the ambitious or colonizing work of the C.P.R. though some of the latter has been far from perfect. It claims allowance is not made for the expense of this. Will the C.P.R. take the original valuation of these lands plus a proportion of the expenditure just mentioned and turn over the remainder to the government? What it fails to mention is that during 30 years the people of Canada have had to pay the taxes on these lands while the C.P.R. reaped the harvest from their labor both in freight and land values. The C.P.R. maintains that its surpluses were made at legal rates and that these therefore bear no relation to the proposed increase. This argument is ridiculous on its face. The legality of these rates does not establish their justice. The West has constantly maintained that rates are too high and altogether inequitable. The C.P.R.'s argument on this point would justify any rates and any surpluses no matter how large, in other words, all the traffic will bear.

Its arguments on returns to shareholders can only be misleading. Much of its invested capital is represented in borrowings, interest on which is included in fixed charges and deducted from earnings. The shareholders always receive ten per cent. and that is all the government of Canada intended they should receive for there is a clause in their charter which by direct implication limits the dividends to that amount. Are additional earnings wanted to add to the speculative value of the stock? This road had at the end

of 1916, total revenues and surpluses from land sales, from operations, etc., \$305,739,345. Of this \$116,804,453 was surplus from operation. Last year it had a surplus of \$17,152,000. Its own estimate is that the new increase will give additional revenue in 1918 of \$17,300,000 though the increase in costs are estimated at \$19,376,000. In other words the C.P.R. does not intend to have its surpluses, its dividends or anything else distributed. It has no intention whatever of making the war sacrifices others are being asked and forced to make.

Canada is at war. Her sons are being sent abroad to fight and die. Her people are being asked to make the greatest of sacrifices. There is no room now for special privilege and the C.P.R. must recognize that. When national service is demanded all must place themselves at the disposal of the state. The C.P.R. was originally built to unite and consolidate Canada. Its attitude now is disrupting Canada. National control of railroads with no freight increases but with guarantees of dividends and interest is the only satisfactory solution of this problem.

The Brandon Convention

It is very doubtful if any one of the previous fourteen annual conventions of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association registered such concrete progressive steps, such unanimity of sentiment, such whole hearted devotion to the cause of democracy as that just closed at Brandon. The unanimous decision to form a separate women's section was a great move. It was in line with action long since taken in Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the whole grain growers' movement has been greatly strengthened by giving the women better opportunity for developing their own peculiar phases of rural, social, educational and economic work. The new departure in Manitoba should help to electrify the whole movement in this province. It will also serve as a strong bond of attachment between women in Manitoba and the other Western provinces.

The decision to double the annual membership fee is scarcely less important. With the rising cost of everything two dollars now accomplish little more than one did a few years ago. The readiness to pay for benefits of organization is a very true gauge of how much they are desired. There was a strong sentiment in favor of making the annual fee five dollars and that ought to be set as the goal for next year.

Unanimity of opinion on the essentials to winning the war and a spirit of readiness to bear the burden of sacrifice necessary to that end pervaded the whole gathering. Wherever there were differences of opinion such were only in regard to the best methods of obtaining results. The desirability of complete mobilization of the moral and material forces of the nation, often strongly expressed before by the grain growers in annual convention was reiterated in the spirit of this year's meeting and in a number of the resolutions carried unanimously before it. The resolutions on labor and on hog production demonstrated this. There was equally strong evidence that there is no weakening of convictions on economic questions. The correctness of the contentions of the grain growers on fiscal policies have been amply confirmed by the effects of the war and their case has thus been greatly strengthened. Never was a free trade resolution received with a finer burst of enthusiasm than that dealing with the duty on agricultural implements which carried unanimously.

Greater emphasis was placed on the power of education and the value of true community service in advancing the ideals of democracy. This is one of the great signs of the times in

Western Canada. It was best expressed in these words by President Henders:

"We should see that there is developed in each community the elements and knowledge essential to democracy. Democratic rule requires that the average citizen be an active, instructed and intelligent ruler of his country, and, therefore, the success of democracy depends upon the education of the people along two principal lines, first political knowledge, and second, and what is of far more importance, political morality.

"What is the safeguard of democracy? Is it not universal education? And education in its final analysis is only thought. Right education is therefore right thinking, and right thinking can only come through accurate information. The people should be taught particularly on these subjects which relate to government and citizenship. In other words, citizens should and must be taught to think about their duties and responsibilities. This is manifestly the work of our association. No other organization is so peculiarly adapted for this great work."

This year a larger number of young and able men took a leading part in the discussions. Leaders are constantly needed and such augurs well for the future.

A War Necessity

The progress of the war has forced an agricultural situation that will be difficult to remedy. The man power already called to arms has created a labor shortage impossible to meet with men. The need of food produced in Canada is the greatest in history. It may be that the food production of Canada will be the deciding element of this war. Food production can only be kept up by the greater use of modern agricultural machinery. It must be used more generally than ever and it must be brought into use as quickly as possible. Although the farm population of the prairie provinces is much reduced, it would be quite possible for those remaining to work a larger acreage than ever if they were using agricultural machinery to the limit of its possibilities. The cheaper agricultural machinery is, the more will be used. The duty of 27½ per cent. on farm tractors greatly reduces the number of tractors in use. The same applies to all other kinds of agricultural implements in varying degrees. The cheap automobile has also become a practical necessity on prairie farms. It saves a tremendous amount of time to farmers in their work. Furthermore, the cheap automobile enables women to render assistance to the men that was previously impossible. In the West those left must do their bit in producing food. It is a dangerous situation that exists and a fearful responsibility for the Union Government to retain the duties on agricultural tractors, implements and cheap automobiles during this crisis. The loss of revenue by placing these articles on the free list will be small compared with the increased production of food.

The resolution passed at the Brandon convention urging that all machinery and implements needed in food-production be placed on the free list reflects the attitude of Western farmers on this question. This resolution was passed unanimously at a joint meeting of Grain Growers and live stock men. It carried with a burst of enthusiasm. The delegates were behind it to a man. There is no time to be lost. The crop of 1918 must be increased by every means possible. No measure can have greater or more immediate effect in relieving the acute situation that exists than placing the machinery needed for food-production on the free list. If this is left until parliament assembles in March it will be too late to affect this year's output. The urgency of the demand for more food calls for the immediate passing of an order-in-council removing the tariff from farm machinery as a war measure.

National Control of Railways

In assuming control of the railways of United States a few days ago, President Wilson said:—

"To assume control of the vast railway systems of the country is, I realize, a very great responsibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have been a much greater. I assumed the less responsibility rather than the weightier. It is our duty to do everything to secure the complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid and effective means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless it is under a single and unified direction, the whole process of the nation is embarrassed. It has become unmistakably plain that only under government administration can the entire equipment of the several systems of transportation be fully and unreservedly thrown into a common service without injurious discrimination against particular properties. Only under government administration can an absolutely unrestricted and unembarrassed common use be made of all tracks, terminals, terminal facilities and equipment of every kind. Only under that authority can new terminals be constructed and developed without regard to the requirements or limitations of particular roads.

"It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war materials, of food and of fuel, and of everything that is necessary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country, should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal industrial and commercial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible, and the public may rest assured that the interest and convenience of the private shipper will be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances.

"One of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument. It is necessary that the values of railway securities should be justly and fairly protected and that the large financial operations every year necessary in connection with the maintenance, operation and development of the roads should, during the period of the war, be wisely related to the financial operations of the government.

"Our first duty is, of course, to conserve the common interest and the common safety and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is also an obligation of public conscience and of public honor that the private interests we disturb should be kept safe from unjust injury, and it is of the utmost consequence to the government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and co-ordinated with the financial operations of the government. No borrowing should run athwart the borrowings of the federal treasury, and no fundamental industrial values should anywhere be unnecessarily impaired. A great national necessity dictates this action and I was not at liberty to abstain from it."

The government of United States was the only great government now engaged in the war which up to then had not already assumed control of its railroads. The President recommended that the average net railway operating income of the three years ending June 30, 1917, be guaranteed the railways and assured them that the properties would be maintained throughout the period of federal control in as good repair and complete equipment as at present.

Surely this is all the precedent necessary for the Dominion government to assume control of Canadian roads. Every other country has done it. It is exceedingly necessary in Canada.

The railway problem is at a crisis. Government control with the most experienced and ablest railroad men in charge of one great unified system ought to be adopted immediately.

The Labor Problem

The greatest problem facing Western farmers is that of securing enough labor to keep production up to the point at which we are urged it is absolutely essential that it be kept. That will necessitate the services of every available trained man in the country. The withdrawal of so many men has handicapped production all together out of proportion to the number of men taken and the quality of the remaining labor is distinctly inferior to what it was a year or two year's ago. The substitution of women for men in agriculture in the West can be carried on to no appreciable extent, because the women already on the farms, except in rare instances, are doing their utmost and the substitution of the labor of the city women is entirely impractical. Recently a meeting of provincial representatives was held at Regina, where a scheme was evolved which has had the approval of the provincial departments of agriculture and is being submitted to the Federal government. The details of this have not been made public and will not until it has been considered at Ottawa. At the Brandon convention this whole problem was a burning question among both grain growers and livestock men. A large committee from both, after spending much time on it submitted the following resolution which was adopted almost unanimously by a joint meeting of almost 1000. It may be taken as a fair index of the feeling among Western farmers.

"Whereas, the proposition that man cannot fight without food is as indisputable as the proposition that battles cannot be fought without men, and whereas, not only the military forces, but the civilian population of Britain and the European allies are dependent in a large measure upon Canada for adequate supplies of food and whereas, this can only be provided by the most strenuous efforts not only to retain production at the former level but to increase production in a very large measure;

"Resolved that the time has come for the complete mobilization of the man power of the Dominion with a special view to the increases of food production, to this end we recommend—

"(1) The closing of all non-essential businesses and the drafting of men for farm work, who are not engaged in essential occupations.

"(2) That all bona fide farmers and farm laborers who have been called under the Military Service Act be immediately returned to the farms and exempted from military service, so long as they remain at such occupations, except that in the cases of large families who have no voluntary contribution to the military forces of the Dominion. For the sake of the moral effect some representatives of these families should be in the army.

"(3) That all available men should immediately be registered with a view of placing them in positions where they may render the most effective service to the nation.

"(4) That a maximum wage should be fixed for competent men and a minimum wage for boys and inexperienced men.

"(5) That there should be an immediate registration of all those engaged in the production of foodstuffs with a view of bringing together employer and employees.

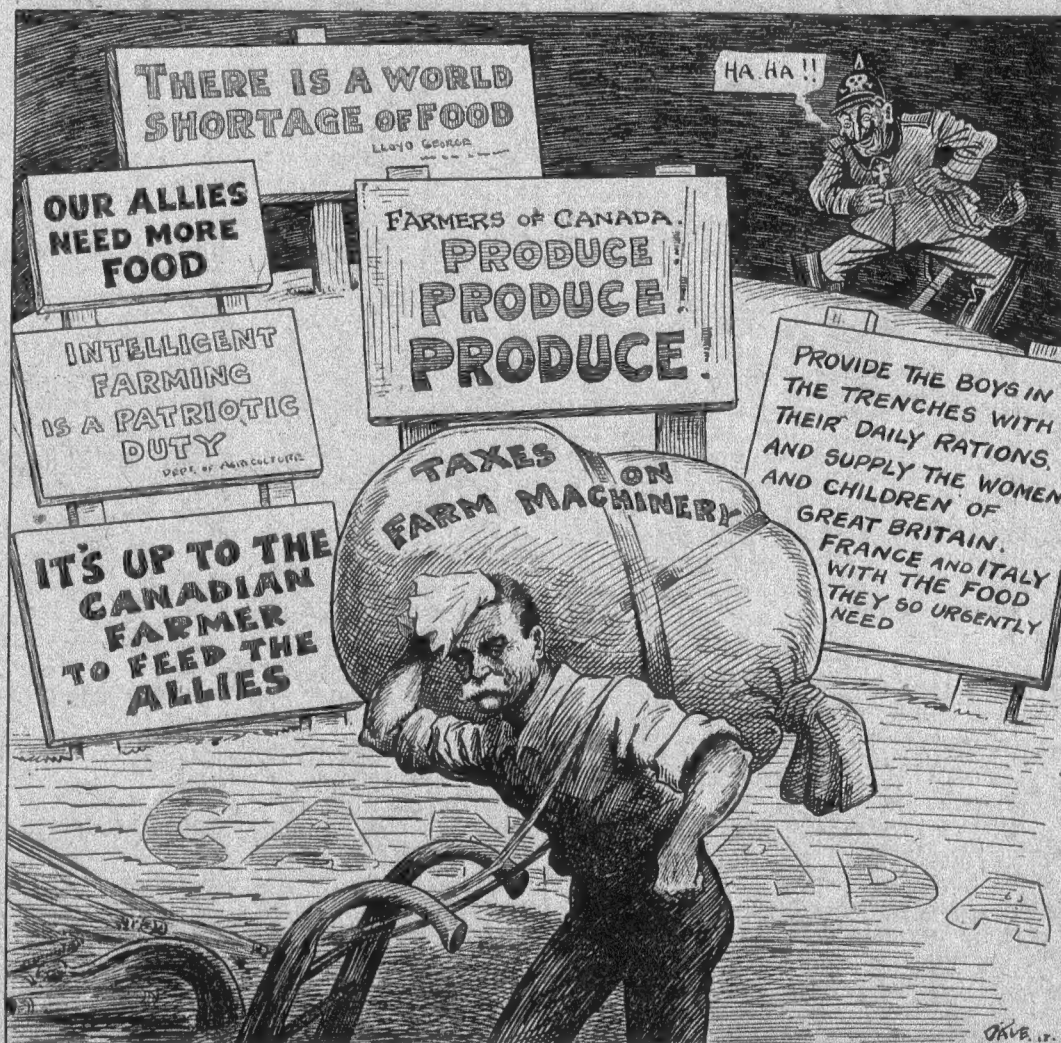
"(6) That for the protection of both employer and employee, their relation should be under the supervision of some competent authority appointed by the government."

This is the most comprehensive resolution that we have seen drafted on the subject. The closing of non-essential businesses should have been done long ago. Why, during times of national peril and food shortage, should the candy and ice cream businesses for example go on wholly unrestrained? Much of the labor supplied by these, however, would probably be better in military work thereby liberating trained agriculturists. The immediate registration of all available men in order to get them in the places of greatest service should have been done long ago. The question of wages is one that should be carefully considered by the government for the conscription of labor would be a most difficult task in this country. The question of labor exchanges which have done much efficient service in Britain and other places should receive careful attention. Their services are equally useful in times of labor shortage or labor surplus and we may have a serious surplus not long after the war. The establishment of such exchanges would make

a permanent contribution of real importance to the solution of this difficult problem.

New Year's honors were thrown around with rather a lavish hand. A large number of Canadians were made Commanders of the Bath, Companions of St. Michael and St. George and Masters of various other things, as well as a good sprinkling of Knights. The farmers, as usual, were overlooked. We would suggest that a good line of titles for the farmers would be Companion of the Binder, Master of the Wheelbarrow or Knight of the Spring Tooth Harrow.

The C.P.R. continues to make big returns on its land sales. For the ten months ending October, 1917, it sold 543,143 acres as compared with 316,796 in the corresponding period of 1915. It has paid no taxes on these lands. The people of Canada have had to do that but the C.P.R. gets the unearned increment.



IT MAKES THE KAISER LAUGH

Meeting the Labor Problem

Food Situation---Tractor in Foreign Fields and at Home---Food Controller's Recommendations

By E. A. Weir

The supreme necessity for more and still more food in this world's crisis should need no reiteration. We have heard it again and again in the most emphatic tones from the British, American and Canadian Food Controllers. We have heard it from the starving women and children of France. We have been told that Britain is to be put on rations shortly. We should be prepared for much more stringent measures in food conservation at home in the very near future. Everywhere "the voices of humanity are in the air" crying out in fear of approaching famine which has already cast its shadow over many lands.

Today United States has no more wheat to export except such as it may save by restricting consumption. The problem of importing to Europe from India, Australia and the Argentine is an almost insuperable one. Some shipments have recently been made from the last-mentioned country, but had supplies been available closer home, it is certain they would not have been brought such a distance. These shipments only intensify the gravity of the situation.

There is not a country in Europe that is not looking to the coming season as perhaps a decisive one for either side, not alone from a military standpoint, but in the matter of food supplies. If there should be anything approaching a crop failure in America next season and the Central Powers did not suffer a corresponding handicap, the Allies might have to quit. If Europe should suffer a like failure, starvation and revolution would undoubtedly run rampant throughout practically every country of that war-stricken continent. If the food problem is not solved, all the stupendous sacrifices of this conflict will largely count for naught.

Where Does Canada Stand?

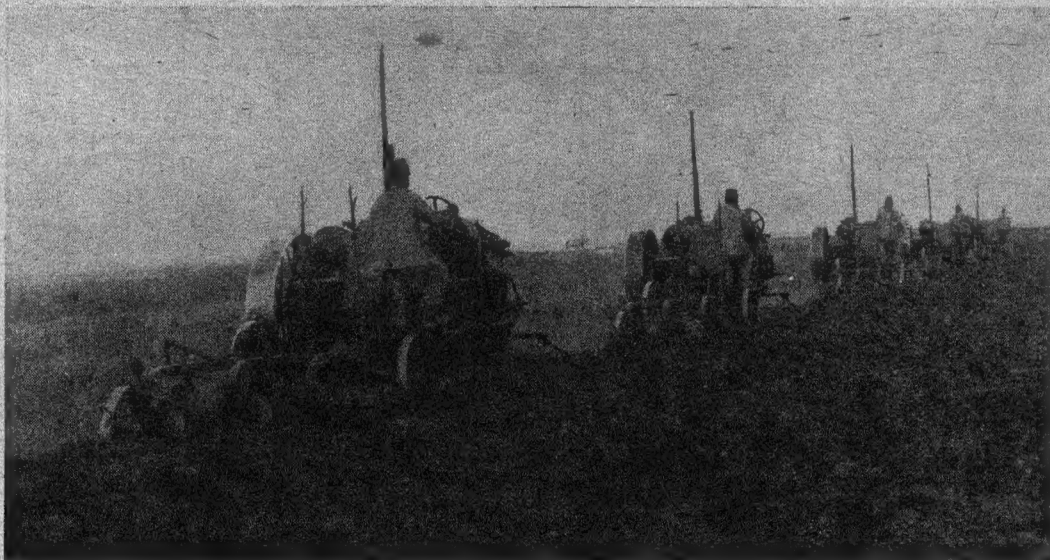
Where does Canada stand in relation to this situation? She stands as one of the most vital factors, perhaps as a deciding factor. She has a greater per capita power of production of essential food stuffs, beef, bacon and wheat than any nation now at war. She had a smaller surplus non-producing class when this war broke out than perhaps any nation at war. That applies to both men and women. Consequently the same percentage enlistment from this country as from some of the older countries could only result in a much more serious curtailment of production. The substitution of female for male labor has not been possible on such a scale in this country as in some, because the women of Canada were before the war engaged to a greater extent in productive enterprises than those of most countries. This applies especially to the women of rural districts. These women have always worked early and late, indeed very many of them much harder than was good for themselves or the coming generation of Canadians. Today they are putting forth greater efforts than ever before. These women are now doing their utmost and it cannot be expected that their labor can be substituted for male labor to any appreciable extent in Western Canada at least.

The Labor Situation

What then must be done if the utmost possible in food products is to be produced this year? And next season is not the only one to be considered. Boys who went to the front in 1914 and thought they would be home for Christmas have spent their fourth Christmas in the trenches. How many more may go by before this unprecedented carnage ceases, none can tell. What we cannot do in 1918 we may find it very necessary to furnish in 1919 or 1920. Everything conceivable ought to be done to facilitate this production. On North America rests the task of supplying Europe with the necessities of life. If North America fails to supply food, thousands, yes, millions of men, women and little children will literally starve to death. The responsibilities of this continent are appalling and that of agriculture is greatest of all.

Was the labor situation serious on our farms this year? Ask some of those who sweat from day-

light to dark and far into the night, and their number was legion. And this was a year of light crops in Western Canada so far as straw and necessary labor was concerned. Had the crop been like that of 1915, thousands of acres of it would now be lying under the snow all over this country. Next year, under conscription, the situation must be worse. Canada need not expect such assistance from United States next season as she had last. This year the bulk of the harvest was in before the army of that country was mobilized. Since last March more than a million and a half men have been withdrawn from the ranks of productive labor in that country, and before another crop is ready to harvest, at least half, and possibly a million more, will be in uniform. Immigration which, previous to war, annually supplied a large labor addition, now supplies none. In proportion to the population of that country, a larger number of young men from the farms have enlisted than from any other portion of the population.



SOLVING THE FOOD PROBLEM IN ITALY

A fleet of 10-20 farm tractors pulling three bottom plows in Italy. These tractors are all purchased by the Italian government. They are proving to Italy the soil tilling capacity of a one man rig. Everything is so designed that the operator can conveniently manage both the tractor and the plow. The Italian government is said to be most enthusiastic over the work of the American tractor.

It Is Everybody's Problem

How to supply this necessary food is peculiarly a farmer's problem only in the sense of practical work. It is just as much a problem of the railroads, of the manufacturers, of the business man, of the professional man, of the government, as it is of the man who toils up and down the furrows. On all of these the responsibility rests with equal weight. It is a national problem demanding national treatment, national sacrifices, national study, thought and action.

How can it be remedied? Here is one way. Those who have devoted most study to the problem are agreed that one of the most effective ways for the farmer to deliver the results all are demanding of him is to use power machinery and work longer hours. He must be armed with all the best equipment of a soldier of the soil. He must have the "tanks" of production as well as his co-worker the soldier those of destruction. He must have every obstacle cleared from his path so that he can accomplish the work he and the man he sent to war did before, and so that he can feed that man, be his own or his neighbor's son. That should be one of the real solutions of the farm labor problem in Canada as it has proven to be on the battlefields of European production. And the farm tractor is the chief implement of that warfare. There are hundreds of farmers figuring out some way to cultivate all their land, keep their farms up to the usual standard of productiveness and accomplish the task with fewer men and fewer horses. The tractor is the only way they see of doing it.

The Tractor In Europe

There is abundant proof of this. In England the tractor has brought about a revolution in British agriculture. Far into the night, when all else is dark, the glowing headlights of these engines, very often handled by girls, ply up and down the rich fields of Britain. The tractor has vastly replaced

the depleted ranks of farm labor. England awoke early in 1917, put minimum prices on grain, and while her tractor industry was in its infancy, she turned to United States for her supply. Henry Ford turned over his patents immediately to the British Government and it is said last month shipped 700 machines from America, while most of the leading tractor manufacturers have rushed tractors and tractor experts overseas. What would Britain have done without them? They have enormously increased her production.

When the ruthless destruction of Germany's invading hosts robbed her of much of her finest land, France turned immediately to the tractor to meet the emergency. The French government, however, had already been studying and promoting power farming before the war. The government, with the co-operation of civil, military and scientific authorities soon began tractor demonstrations. Subsidies were arranged through government and local organizations. Associations and syndicates were organized throughout the agricultural sections of France for the purchase and operation of tractors. France also turned to United States, and has been importing large numbers of these machines.

Recently Louis Mangin, a member of the Academy of Sciences and a most accurate authority on French agriculture, urged the vital need of machinery which will do the work of men and animals, and stated there must be a big increase in the number of tractors.

A Washington despatch of December 31, 1917, says that 1,500 tractors will be sent to France very soon by the food administration. One hundred have gone immediately aboard a naval transport. All will be across by March, when spring plowing begins. The use of these, it is said, will enable the French to put 500,000 additional acres in potatoes this spring, and 1,000,000 acres in wheat next fall.

What has Italy done? The picture on this page illustrates one thing she has done. Early in 1917 the Italian minister of agriculture issued a decree

offering to all companies or societies who should purchase farm tractors for plowing a premium or bonus of 30 per cent. of the value of the tractors and accessories purchased, and an additional 10 per cent. should they require five or more tractors to be operated by a central organization within one province. There is offered also a premium of 20 per cent. to individual farmers who may purchase farm tractors and accessories. Many leading American tractor manufacturers are exporting to Italy. In Canada we tax the farmer who buys a tractor 27½ per cent.

Russia was buying American tractors before the outbreak of war. Since war began her imports have increased. The Russian Department of Agriculture imported about 300 tractors in 1917.

American Tractor Exports

Statistics of the exports of domestic steam and gasoline traction engines and parts thereof from United States to European countries and Canada and the totals are as follows for the three years ending June 30, 1917, as given by the Department of Commerce of United States:

	Number	Value
France	1,204	\$ 1,259,232
Italy	135	125,043
Russia in Europe	136	353,666
United Kingdom	2,926	4,747,841
Canada	2,909	3,047,523
Total	7,988	\$10,540,639

Since June 30 this year large numbers of tractors figures published by the Literary Digest give the total of shipments in the two years 1916 and 1917 as 9,358, worth a total of \$12,991,532.

What Western Farmers Think

Such is the indisputable evidence of foreign opinion, of those who have adopted the tractor to ward off

Continued on Page 26

Henders' Presidential Address

The following is the address of President R. C. Henders at the opening session of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention held at Brandon, on January 9, 10 and 11

Another year of history has been made in connection with the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association movement. It is fitting at this time that we gather up the results of the work that has been undertaken in order that proper emphasis may be placed on any features of that work that have made for progress and development, while at the same time it will afford us opportunity for introducing for discussion such methods as will make for the elimination of everything that weakens or impairs the life of our organization. Among some of the results to which reference might be made is the recognition which has been given to our association by other organizations. The time of your officers was never so much in demand by the executives of other bodies of men who have desired to confer with them on trade, economic and social matters, in order that a fuller and fairer understanding and adjustment of our burdens might be secured. Scarcely a meeting has been held where important direct results have not been obtained. An instance of one of these is the results that have accrued from our meeting with the Bankers' Association in the placing of the average farmer in such a position that he is able to secure money from the banks for the specific purpose of increasing his grain and livestock production on more advantageous terms. It is now possible, at a not unreasonable rate, all things being considered, to successfully finance reasonably safe and progressive farm operations. Grain for seeding purposes, and livestock for breeding or feeding purposes can now be purchased by the farmer by loans made through the banks for that purpose on terms that ought to prove mutually profitable and safe. So satisfactory has this work been that a spirit of mutual confidence has sprung up between the parties interested that is most hopeful and encouraging.

The Organization of Labor Resources

An important fact occurs to me just now to which I might make a passing reference. It is this, that while calls are both loud and insistent for young men to join the ranks for military service, and in many cases agricultural production has been and is being seriously interfered with because of depletion in the ranks of our skilled producers, I am of the opinion that there ought to be a getting together along other lines of industry in order that there might be such mobilization of forces as would release for active service some who are now held in unproductive employment. As an illustration, take a town of, say, three thousand inhabitants where three banks are established, each of which is obliged to carry a more or less complete office staff. Would it not be possible to handle the banking business of that place that two banks, or even one, efficiently managed, would be able to successfully perform all the service required? In that way the staff out of one or more of the banks might be released for the purpose of helping to win the war either by military service or engaging in productive employment. What we have above said with regard to the banking business might be said with

equal force with regard to the reconstruction and mobilization of the forces of other lines of business, and in this way it seems as though we might reasonably expect that a considerable percentage of help could be turned into productive employment or military service.

Formation of the United Grain Growers, Ltd.

Dealing with the constructive work carried on by our association, I wish to call attention to the meetings held between the officers of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Alberta Elevator Company, the United Farmers of Alberta, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, at which a basis of union was formulated, the purpose of which was to secure a full understanding of the relationship that should properly exist between our commercial and the educational and economic features of our work. It is an admitted fact that both these important departments of our work must be carefully looked after, and so balanced that they will grow up an organization when perfected the purpose of which will make for better citizenship.

Several important meetings of the above referred to bodies were held, and as a result of their deliberations a basis of union has been formulated and agreed upon, the important features of which we have arranged to bring before this convention for discussion and approval. To this end we have planned that a place be given on the program to Mr. Rice-Jones, of the United Grain Growers, who will place before you the salient points brought out in connection with this basis of union.

It is important that we have a thorough understanding of what we hope to accomplish by such amalgamation. This organization will not have discharged its full duty when it obtains a better price for the consumer on practically all articles made use of by him, though that is important work. The work of paramount importance is the laying of a sure foundation on which to build up a permanent business that will insure us in the future against the power of combines and trusts. It is comparatively easy for a competing firm to sell you a line of goods at a loss; or it may be through some special opportunity afforded him to buy a certain line of goods at such price that he may be able to undersell any rival, and he may do so, and in fact often does do so, for the purpose of winning your custom. It is unfair to gauge ordinary business by the method above outlined; the object the seller to you had in view was to create want of confidence between you and your own company, if so by that means he might be able to do business with you in his own way, and at his own price. It is manifestly unfair on your part to judge your company by any such extreme case. You will require to keep the primary object we have in view in building up this organization constantly before your mind. Do not let any special tricks in trade or momentary apparent advantages divert you from your great purpose. Victory will surely come if we introduce sane business methods in our business and then trust each other implicitly. We must

have confidence in the sincerity of our motives, the integrity of our purpose, and then give our loyal support.

This does not mean that we are not to question, and even criticize, the methods of our company. It does mean that all criticism and complaint shall be taken up directly with the company, and that as shareholders in the company there shall be given the closest possible scrutiny of all its business, and the greatest possible care exercised in selecting its business management. I would, therefore, strongly urge that this convention take such steps by pledging its support and co-operation as will tend to build up the strongest confidence in our great commercial organization.

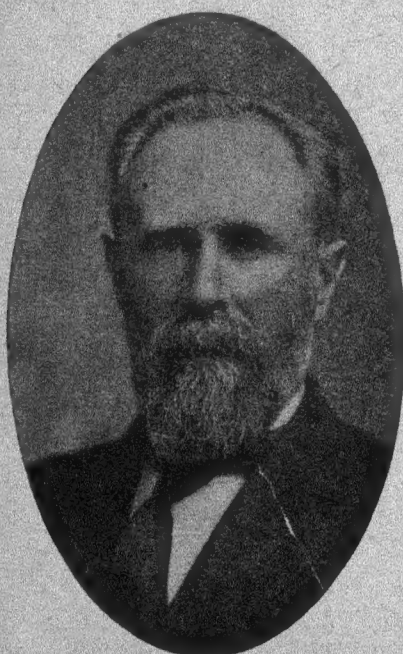
Fixing Wheat Prices

Dealing particularly with the work of our own organization, I think it can be safely said that the year now drawing to a close has been one productive of great good. Never before have we stood higher in the councils of the nation, or been looked up to for sane leadership as we are today. This fact should impress us with two things, namely, our increased opportunity, and our very great responsibility. Among the special features of our work which stand out conspicuously is the very important meeting held with the minister of trade and commerce in January of last year, when our government contemplated fixing a maximum price of \$1.30 per bushel for our 1917 wheat crop. Your representatives were able to make such representation of the case to the government as resulted in the staying of proceedings. Several other interviews took place. A final conclusion was reached some months afterward, all the parties interested concurring in the arrangement, which fixed the maximum price at \$2.21 per bushel on a No. 1 Northern basis. In this act alone our association justified its existence, and effected a saving for its members of a very large sum of money. In fact, it has increased the revenue for farmers this year by millions of dollars.

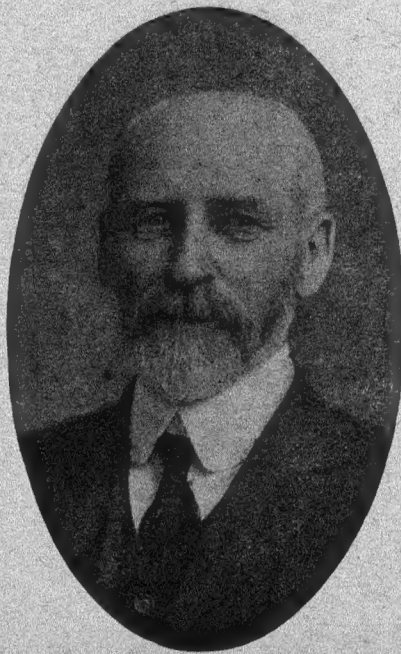
Our efforts in connection with the securing of special rates for the shipping of seed grain during the past year have resulted in a saving to the farmers of large sums of money. Well nigh 400,000 bushels of grain have been handled in this way, on which there has been a net saving to the farmers of almost \$40,000. While it has entailed a very large amount of work in the central office as well as considerable expense, we feel that it was worth while, inasmuch as it enabled farmers who would have been debarred from the use of suitable seed to secure it with the least possible delay, and at the lowest possible cost. In this connection we wish to express our warmest appreciation of the very hearty manner in which the railway companies met our request, and did all that was possible to make this scheme a success.

It is with pleasure I refer to the fact that arrangements have been completed for the continuation of this special rate privilege for next year, and that already many carloads of seed grain

Continued on Page 24



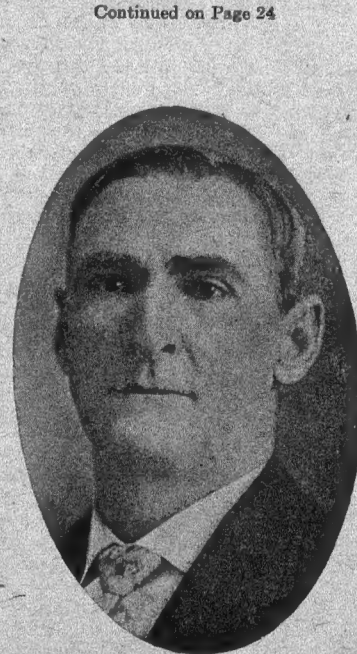
DIRECTOR PETER WRIGHT
Myrtle



VICE-PRESIDENT J. S. WOODS
Oakville



PRESIDENT R. C. HENDERS



DIRECTOR R. J. AVISON
Gilbert Plains

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

O LITTLE WHITE HOUSE!

Anne Porter Johnson.

O little white house on the green, green hill,
How my heart keeps turning your way!
Are you patiently waiting, waiting still,
In the shade of the pines today?

You bring to me thoughts of the chimney-side
And the warmth of the great log's glare,
The gathering home at the eventide,
And the rock of the old armchair.

I can see it today—that armchair old,
As it moves in the firelight's gleam;
And the little heads with their tangled gold,
Are glistening all through my dream.

O little white house, you and I well know
Why the little heads clustered there—
How the bedtime song with its crooning low
Drew the children to Mother's chair!

VENEREAL DISEASE

On this page is a little news item giving the Saskatchewan medical health officer's statement regarding the treatment of venereal diseases. Dr. Seymour, so far as I can ascertain, is the first Canadian medical health officer to step beyond the pale of secrecy and outline a policy of action. He might, however, have taken much more radical steps with good effect. For one thing, a patient suffering from venereal disease should be placed under the strictest and closest quarantine.

In an editorial in the Toronto Globe some time ago (presumably written by Dr. J. A. MacDonald), the matter is discussed. The writer refers to venereal disease as "a disease now known to be deadlier than cancer and more to be feared than small-pox." How many of us would care to mingle in a crowd where there was a probability of coming in contact with small-pox? Yet why should a disease "more to be feared than small-pox" be allowed to escape quarantine?

An Ontario country doctor, writing to the Toronto Globe, and whose letter provoked the editorial mentioned, sets down in penetrating clearness:

"I have two little daughters. I would rather see them die than grow up and marry men infected with either gonorrhoea or syphilis. And yet how are decent people to know who is clean and who unclean? One shudders to think of one's own children linked with the unclean, who introduce into your family a disease worse and more awful than death, and who pass it down to your posterity, making for you and yours their generations of weaklings and degenerates, physically and mentally lunatics and idiots. Yet these are the facts that may come home to the best of us.

"Now, what can be done to prevent the spread of this disease which now becomes the problem of the country practitioner, as it has been the despair of the city specialist?"

"Thirteen per cent. of all patients admitted to a large hospital for any and all causes," says the Globe, "are found through clinical experience to be victims of the worst forms of venereal disease." Nor have the facts of this dread disease all come to light. They have been cloaked "in a conspiracy of silence." But the problem has reached such gruesome proportions, and the science of the medical profession has so progressed, that it now realizes the loathsomeness of the disease, and that it must be faced. The question, "What is to be done?" will not do. It must be answered. Dr. Seymour has begun. We look to him to go further, and we look to others to follow.

WOMAN CANDIDATE IN B.C.

Vancouver, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Ralph Smith, widow of the late Hon. Ralph Smith, minister of finance in the British Columbia government, announced yesterday that she would be a candidate for the legislature at the by-election in Vancouver made necessary by the death of her husband last summer. While Mrs. Smith is in the field as an independent candidate, The Sun editorially today suggests that "it would not be a bad idea to accord her the honor of election by acclamation."

SASKATCHEWAN TAKES LEAD

Regina, Sask., Jan. 4.—Proclaiming venereal diseases as contagious and infectious, Dr. Seymour, public health commissioner for Saskatchewan, announced today that these diseases will in future require to be reported and that those suffering therefrom must at once secure treatment and remain under the care of a physician continuously until a cure has been effected. The physician is required to report the case to the commissioner of public health within three days of the patient's first visit,

thing," of what do our dreams consist, what star have we hitched our wagon to?

When I go into a cramped little car-roofed shack of a neighbor's and find an intelligent, happy woman there, I know that she does not see things as I see them. This shack is only the entry into her dream castle, and when we get confidential she will tell me all about it, and I will see it, too, because I have imagination. We go "out around," and I lose sight of the rose bushes and gopher holes around the yard. There is a nice little bungalow. The lawn is green, the lilacs in blossom, the little kiddies toddling around are big and speeding to high school in the neighboring town in a car. I saw it all in the little woman's bright eyes as she waved me good-bye from the shack door. Talk to them all and you will find it similar, each with his or her dreams. Those are the places I like to go to. What I do not like is to go to a place where they glorify the past and run down the present and the future; compare everything in "this awful west" with "at home" or "down east." I always surmise that they

realize it, brick by brick. The planning of a future will be good for us, and the having a definite ambition ahead will act as a daily tonic to make the work go easier. It will be a sort of a defence against discouragement, and keep us from the sinking down to a dispirited grubbing at the dead level of life for a mere existence. So let us each answer to ourselves: What are we working for? Let us not think that youth is the only time for dreams. Let us get a living, of course; get all we can out of life as we go along, and then spend a lot of mental and physical exertion on some definite ambition, something worth while.

WOLF WILLOW.

MAKING WORK PLEASANT

In regard to keeping boys on the farm, I suppose there is no use saying not to work them too hard, as we hear so much about raising all the calves, pigs, fowls and grain we can, and help is so scarce, so the next thing to do is to make the home and work just as cheerful as possible. First of all, I think it a good plan for the whole family to feel it their duty to help one another. If it's a very busy day for mother, let the boys run the washing machine, wash dishes, churn, sew on buttons, or darn a hole in their socks, etc. None of these things will hurt their dignity. It will be good for them to know when they go homesteading or when left alone to keep house. On the other hand, it will do sister no harm to go with her brothers for a load of straw, milk cows, feed pigs, etc. It will make her cheeks rosy and give her a good appetite for her meals. In the evenings it's a good plan to play games. They help to pass the long winter evenings pleasantly and happily.

On bright moonlight nights let the boys wrap up the little ones and take them for a ride on the hand-sleigh, mother going along. Father will have the fires going good when they come back, and will smile to see the rest come in puffing and laughing after a run. I think it's little things like these that make the family love one another and make life worth living on the farm. In summer time the car is a great attraction and pleasure. At noon father will give us warning to have the work done up so we can all slip into town after supper. We all begin to hustle. The boys will have an early start for the cows. Then the milkers get their pails and get the milking and separating done. When all is done we find ourselves sitting comfortably in the car, spinning into town and enjoying the beautiful evening air. This can be done two or three evenings a week, and you will never feel it is time wasted, for it gives you strength for your next day's work.

I always try to make housework as light as possible, for with this great war going on it's our duty to cut out unnecessary work and save our strength for more important duties. No doubt another year we women will have to take our place in the field with men and help save the grain which is so much needed.

"HAPPY MOTHER."

HUNGARIAN WOMEN TO VOTE

London, Dec. 23.—The minister of justice has introduced an electoral reform bill in the Hungarian diet giving the vote to every Hungarian citizen, male and female, twenty-four years of age and able to read and write. It provides for secret voting and the conveying of voters to the polls by railways at state expense. The minister is preparing a redistricting bill.

Country by country, Europe is recognizing woman suffrage as an essential to real democracy, and has either put it into effect or is insuring the facilities for putting it into effect by parliamentary procedure. Count on the list since war began, England, Russia, France, Italy, Denmark, Iceland—and now Hungary.



A FRENCH PEASANT'S HOME AFTER IT HAD BEEN RAKED WITH BIG GUNS. The Sole Belongings of This Typical Homeless Family are Packed in the Bag Which the Peasant is Carrying on His Shoulder.

together with other information relating to the patient and the family, omitting, however, to give the patient's name, unless the patient fails to report to the medical attendant for 30 days, when the name and address must be then sent to the commissioner, who is empowered to take such steps as may be required to arrange for the treatment of the patient.

WHAT ARE WE WORKING FOR?

I always think that the class of people who are happiest in the country, on the farm, are people with lots of imagination, with resources of thought within themselves for occupying their minds. Shallow people, from lack of inner riches, must have a glitter of something before their eyes all the time to take their attention, so they are best adapted to the town and should hardly attempt the country. Of course, imaginative people can live anywhere, but shallow people should live in towns.

Young people "raised" on farms in most cases learn to amuse themselves in the country. And, from being thrown on their own "inwardness" a lot, they often succeed when they go at some occupation in town. Instead of running around evenings, spending their money and wasting their energies, they can sit down in their rooms and read a book or do a bit of work. Early training in this way has made them self-sufficient. Now, granted that we people who are contented on farms have a certain amount of imagination and can see "books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every-

were as discontented in those far-off green fields as here. People who work and hustle in this country on farms, and use good judgment, can hitch their wagon to a star and not fall too far short of it. It may sound admirable to some to hear a man say, "I'm content just as long as I can get a shelter and enough to eat and something to cover me." He should have more ambition for himself and family than that. Not long ago I heard a man gravely expounding his views on renting and owning. He "lowed" that it paid better to rent than to own your farm. He had had a homestead, mortgaged and lost it, and did not regret it. They had five children. I thought of the dreary outlook for that family, never established, always "moving in" or "out." I thought of the early drifting away from "home" of that bunch of children, because, strictly speaking, there was no home.

Now, since the transient, renting population is becoming so large in this country while there is still free land, what is it going to be in a few years when the claim getting days are past? Let us decide right now whether we are going to thriftily entrench ourselves as landed proprietors, ourselves and our children after us, or are we going to be of the itinerant, nomadic renting variety? I think that the dower law being secured will help to keep many homes from being lost. And it will be within women's responsibility a great deal as to whether the home shall be gambled and, as it frequently is, lost to some mortgage company.

Let us fix some goal ahead of us, let us build some dream castle, and then

HAIL INSURANCE DISCUSSION

The board of directors have given instructions that provincial co-operative hail insurance, based on the following principles, will be discussed at the coming annual U. F. A. convention.

1. Insurance to be based on the crop area only, to be co-operative, and to cover the whole province.

2. Premiums to be collected through the regular channels of tax collection and to be secured in the same manner as other municipal taxes.

3. While under this proposed scheme all grain crops will be automatically insured, any individual farmer may withdraw from participation if he so desires.

4. While this scheme would be authorized by the provincial legislature, the management would be entirely in the hands of a board of directors to be elected by representatives of local improvement districts and rural municipalities.

At a joint meeting of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta and a committee of the hail insurance district, held in Calgary, January 5, 1918, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. "That we favor a hail insurance scheme in which the income shall be derived from the crop area only; the rate of levy for income shall be made by the hail insurance board of a sufficient rate per acre to pay the indemnity, the administration expenses, and to create a surplus of not less than ten per cent., and not more than twenty per cent. of the indemnity of that year; provided that when the surplus shall be totalled eight per cent. of the amount of insurance in force the levy for this purpose shall cease, until such time as the surplus shall again be below said eight per cent."

2. "That we favor an organization in which the reeves or other duly appointed representatives of the municipal units shall at an annual meeting elect a board of directors under whose supervision the plan shall be carried out."

3. "We favor the levy of the rate, decided upon by the board, and its collection by the councils of the respective municipal units."

4. "We favor the extension of this scheme by Act of the legislature to all of the organized municipal units of the province and also a provision in the Act that all municipalities which may hereafter be organized shall automatically become a part of the hail insurance district. We also favor the extension of the plan to the unorganized portions of the province, provided a practicable plan for carrying it into effect can be devised."

5. "We favor a provision in the Act permitting any person having crop to withdraw said crop from the operation of the Act, but so that such withdrawal shall be made before a given date and shall be operative for only one year at a time, and a further provision that in case of a total failure of crop for any reason, the person insured may withdraw that crop from the operation of the Act by paying his percentage of the premium to the date of the withdrawal."

CO-OPERATING AT BEAR LAKE

The following interesting report has been received from H. L. Dundas, secretary of Bear Lake local:—

At our regular monthly meeting, and also annual meeting, Saturday afternoon, December 15, the members after some discussion passed a resolution in favor of increasing the yearly dues from \$1.00 to \$2.00, it being recognized that the U. F. A. is not only a power for good but that its usefulness embracing as it does both the social and economic life of the community, is deserving of our co-operation in its efforts to extend its usefulness. Owing to the fact that we require for our hall our surplus cash, we shall not be able to send a delegate to the convention this year. Since my last letter, the apples ordered by us have arrived and been distributed amongst the members. All without exception have expressed satisfaction with the fruit, many who did not ask for apples regretting their lack of foresight. When the fruit arrived at the crossing the price per case was \$2.20, and apples were being sold by the merchants at \$3.50 per case or 60 cents higher than our fruit cost us. Our success with this

shipment will cause a much larger order for next year. Our members are already giving me orders for farm machinery, the view being taken that if we can make up a carload the cost will be materially reduced. However, as the farmers are not satisfied with the grading being given their wheat at Peace River, and as they consequently will co-operate to some extent in shipping their grain outside, it will be sometime before they will be in a position financially to make their purchases. The dissatisfaction with the grading is acute, as competition is absent. The officers elected by our union for the coming year are as follows: President, J. W. Scott (re-elected); vice-president, J. D. McCaig; secretary-treasurer, H. L. Dundas, by acclamation; directors, Frank Ratigan, Axel Werner, Mrs. A. S. Minnick, J. H. Anderson, Mrs. Alex. Miller and Geo. Forbes.

Our paid-up members for 1917 number 81, and although some of those on our present roll will not be with us next year owing to transfers, etc., still with the admission of new blood we expect our roll will be at least as long during

1918 as it was this year. Our business, probably small in extent, affected a considerable saving on amounts involved. In the case of binder twine the cost at the crossing was \$18.25 whereas at the same time the merchants were selling the same article at \$23.50 per cwt. This transaction, the benefits being widespread, has greatly raised the U. F. A. in the minds of the farmers.

HAD RECORD ATTENDANCE

We have the following communication from Harry M. Pike, Secretary of Earlie local:

At our meeting held on December 22 in Earlie Hall, we had a record attendance and several visitors. Two delegates were nominated to attend the livestock convention at Vermilion. The following resolutions were passed:—"That the membership fee for 1918 be \$2.00, whether it passed the convention or not. Further, that we endorse the resolution re Mother's Allowance Act."

The following is the result of the election of officers for 1918:—President, Harry King, Earlie; vice-president, George Kitching; secretary, Harry M. Pike, re-elected for the second term by acclamation. The business done for the past year effected a considerable saving for the members, and included the purchase of a car of barbed wire, one car of lumber and three cars of coal. For the coming year we hope to attain a 50 per cent. increase in our membership. We are sending three delegates to the convention at Calgary.

STREAMSTOWN ANNUAL MEETING

We have received the following particulars from Streamstown local through the secretary, W. H. Tompkins:—

Streamstown Local Union No. 8 held its annual meeting on December 22, at the school. There were about 20 members present, and the meeting was full of life and interest. After the annual report had been read, showing a balance in hand of \$44.20, the meeting proceeded to elect officers for the coming year, resulting as follows: President, R.

McDonnell; vice-president, L. Booth; Secretary, W. H. Tompkins. Brook Booth who had given such excellent service in the capacity of secretary for the last two years, declined to accept the position for another year.

An energetic board of directors was also elected. It was unanimously decided to support the proposed increase of membership fee to \$2.00, the union resolving to make the increase regardless of the decision at the coming convention. Discussing the circular thereon, all present agreed that it was time that our organization was able to stand on its own feet without outside aid, several, indeed, being of opinion that the increase should be to \$5, it being felt that such a subscription would relieve the executive of any worry about funds with which to carry on their work, and release their energies to give the organization increased service.

As a result of the report of Messrs. Savage and Tompkins, delegates at the annual meeting of the Tring District Association of the U.F.A., it was decided that this union would join that association. The union having a mem-

bership of 41, two delegates were elected to attend the convention at the expense of the union, and two more, if possible, at their own expense. Other business of a local character brought a highly successful meeting to a close at 7.30 p.m.

Robert M. Johnston, secretary of Kirkpatrick Local, reports as follows: We held our annual meeting on Saturday, December 15, when cold, blustery weather affected the attendance adversely. Officers for the coming year were elected, including J. T. Newell as secretary-treasurer in place of Robert M. Johnston, who resigned after acting in that capacity for three years. Having been rather a quiet year and a number of our members having moved away, some going to the war, there was not a great deal of business to report. However, we handled binder twine, formaldehyde, fence posts, barbed wire, etc., at a considerable saving to the members. The ladies of the district held a bazaar a short time since in aid of the Red Cross, and realized about \$80. One of our old members, W. Rogers, now living near Carstairs, was a visitor and gave us an interesting talk on U.F.A. proceedings where he now resides. This related to the shipping of eggs and of livestock, from which the members were satisfied that a greater advantage would be realized if they would only make up their minds to ship co-operatively, it being felt that if a start were made others would follow. Mr. Rogers concluded by telling us that we were all right, and all we had to do was "stick."

We hear from W. N. Vivian, secretary of Charemont Local, that the annual meeting was called for December 8, but it turned out to be a genuine old-time blizzard and nobody went. It was postponed until December 22, but in the morning similar conditions prevailed, and although at noon it became fine and warmer, the storm seemed to have affected the attendance. What was lacking in numbers, however, was made up in enthusiasm.

Considerable discussion took place re

the proposed increase of membership fee to \$2.00 and all present were enthusiastically in favor of raising it, thinking it too cheap at present. If the Central had said \$5.00, they were willing. One of their members insisted on \$1.50 being sent to the Central, and keeping 50 cents for themselves. It was unanimously agreed to raise the price to \$2.00 per year, and their delegates instructed to vote accordingly at the convention.

Though their funds are low, they decided to pay the railroad fare of an official delegate. Anyway, quite a number are talking of paying their own fares, and it was thought advisable to order five credential cards, so as not to disappoint any.

On November 23 last, the Grande Prairie District association held a meeting at Lake Saskatoon. The President, C. F. Hopkins, occupied the chair. Among other things the Military situation was considered at some length. Arrangements were made to hold the Annual Meeting at Grande Prairie City, at 2 p.m. January 14. At 6.30 p.m. the "War Workers" strong local organization of women served dinner. At 8.30 the program commenced. This consisted of a mock parliament in which a considerable number of their members took part. President C. F. Hopkins acted as Premier, and E. H. Keist, Local Secretary of the Scenic Heights Local, leader of the opposition. All concerned were delighted with the manner in which A. Patterson performed the duties of Governor-General.

G. W. G. O'Meara, secretary of Battle-vie local, reports that a meeting was held on December 1 to elect officers. The officers elected were: president, E. C. Syms, J.P.; vice-president, J. Davis; secretary-treasurer, G. W. G. O'Meara. It was decided as there were only eight members present to call a special meeting for December 8. Two new members joined, bringing the total up to 10. Arrangements were made to send a delegate to the convention at Calgary on January 22. The ten members present pledged themselves to attend meetings the first of each month, and it was on that understanding that Mr. O'Meara consented to act as secretary. A fine will be imposed for non-attendance. A few more members are expected, but the secretary thinks these ten are the die-hards.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$6,284.60
Willow Hollow No. 332	26.20
Hindville U.F.W.A.	50.00
Grand Meadow No. 628	10.75
Deer Creek Local No. 411	41.50
Duhamel U.F.W.A.	309.50
Duhamel U.F.W.A. (Prisoners of War Fund)	150.00
Carlton Local No. 253	50.00
Vernon Local No. 300	57.00

\$6,979.55

Military Branch Y.M.C.A.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,692.77
Willow Hollow Local No. 332	26.20
Pincher Creek Local No. 107	
and Summerview No. 147	15.00
Stocks Local No. 61	2.00
Grand Meadow No. 628	10.75
Onoway Local No. 131	5.70
Sanguo Local No. 118	6.00
Lakeside Local No. 421, Arbor-dale No. 454 and Spruceville Local No. 359	1,005.60
Highland Local No. 557	20.00
Carlton Local No. 253	37.30
Spruceville Local No. 359	16.50

\$2,837.82

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$4,377.49
Willow Hollow U.F.W.A.	7.00

\$4,384.49

Serbian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$96.50
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U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$2,253.55
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Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$1,684.75
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Polish Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$144.50
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Armenian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$5.00
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Navy

Previously acknowledged	\$44.14
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DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

As you have been advised, our big provincial convention will be held in the Metropolitan church, Regina, February 12-15. We want this to be the largest and best convention so far held. Are you getting ready for it? Matters of the greatest importance are coming up for decision, and your local should be represented by the largest possible number of delegates. If you have not collected and remitted the 1917 fees for all of your members, please do so at once. You may take credit for all 1917 fees which you have sent and which you now send with your list of delegates. But please take note that all fees and the names of your delegates must reach us by January 26. This is most important.

We need to have the names and addresses of your delegates at once in order to issue credential cards in time to reach them before they leave home. It takes a great deal of time for the central office to make all the preliminary arrangements necessary for this big convention, and we need the prompt assistance of all secretaries. So if you have not appointed your delegates, please call a meeting at once and elect your delegates and advise us immediately of the names and post office addresses of the members chosen. We will have the same system of credential cards which we used last year. Many locals did not advise us last year in time to put their delegates on the registration list, and we hope this will not occur again.

We ask your hearty co-operation in securing a record attendance this year and in avoiding delays and inconvenience. If you are remitting for additional members, please send your remittance along with the names and addresses of your delegates at the earliest possible date.

Before January 26 you should remit for all back dues, that we may make a good report to the convention. We not only want new members, but we want to keep all our old ones. Let us stop the leak. Make a personal canvass of your members and tell each of them that our association needs him and needs his dollar in the worst way. Urge them to stand by their organization and make it efficient to fight their battles.

Now is the time to do your bit for your own organization.

H. H. McKINNEY.

PRIZE BANNER COMPETITION

Every local, as also every women's section, should enter the Banner Competition for our approaching provincial convention, February 12, 13, 14 and 15. As usual, prizes will be given for the best banners or pennants displayed in this competition.

Last year the Melfort association won for itself the recognition of having the most beautiful banner, and the year previous the Haleyonia local secured this place of honor.

Be sure to bring this matter up at your next meeting and do not fail to enter the competition. A very small banner or pennant may win the highest prize if the workmanship, design and legend are of a high order. It gives opportunity for original ideas and for the artistic execution of same. For the small sum of 10 cents each, the Central will supply you by mail with transfers of the emblem of the association. These are 15 inches in diameter and quite suitable for a portion of the design even on large banners or pennants. It is suggested that you would do well to order one or more of these transfers at once. This transfer will provide you with a suitable design for a beautiful cushion top even if you find it impossible to get your people to enter the Banner Competition. You should have the transfer on hand in order that there may be no delay in starting work on your banner after you have had a meeting of your local. Please write us at once after you have decided to enter the competition.

The following are the conditions under which the competition will take place:

1. Shape.—The banners or pennants may be of any shape.
2. Size.—In size they may not be smaller than 1½ feet by 2 feet, nor larger than 6 feet on any one side.
3. Material.—Any suitable material

such as felt, cotton, bunting, silk, etc., may be used.

4. Color.—There is no restriction whatever as to the colors which may be used either for the background or in the lettering and ornamentation.

5. Form.—The banners may be square, oblong, round, or any other shape, in any proportions desired. Either banner or pennant may be fitted with cord for hanging, with rod and cord or in any way desired, and fringe, tassels, cord, etc., may be used.

6. Design.—There is only one limitation to the design. On every banner or pennant must appear the emblem of the association. (Large transfers 10 cents each by mail.) The balance of the design may be worked out in any suitable manner and may, if desired, include any Canadian or other British or Allied flag or ensign.

7. Legend.—Any suitable legend or motto, either emblematic or plain, expressing patriotic, religious, economic, or co-operative sentiment may be used in the design.

8. Time of entry.—All banners intended for the contest should be in the hands of the Central committee at Regina not later than February 8, next.

9. Who eligible.—Only local associations and women's sections of locals may contest for the prizes offered. Individuals will not be permitted to enter the contest, but any suitable banners submitted by them will be placed on exhibition.

10. Judges.—There will be an absolutely impartial committee of judges whose award will be final.

11. Prizes.—The following prizes will be given:
1st prize, \$5.00; 2nd prize, \$4.00; 3rd prize, \$3.00; 4th prize, \$2.00; 5th prize, \$1.00.

It is expected that each local entering a banner or pennant in this contest will undertake to display the same at the annual convention of the association for three successive years.

The five winning banners will be given special display and all banners entering the contest will be displayed during the convention and returned to the exhibition either at the place of meeting or by mail, if that be desired. The Central, however, reserves the right to copy or photograph and to use for the purposes of the association any design shown.

Again it is urged upon all secretaries to take immediate action in this matter, to send forthwith to the Central for one or more of the transfers, enclosing 10 cents for each, and to notify the Central as early as possible that your members will produce a banner in time for the big annual convention in Regina, February 12 to 15, 1918.

H. H. McKINNEY,
Sup. of Organization.

ANNUAL MEETING AT QUERRIN

The annual meeting of the Querrin G.G. local was held on December 1, at E. A. McCready's and nine members were present out of our full membership of 14. The report of the secretary was read, which showed that the membership had ordered during the year through our local about \$1,200 in merchandise, including groceries, apples, machines, oil, formalin, and binder twine. There were held during the year, two socials and a picnic by which we realized about \$55 clear, to cover delegates' expenses to convention, etc. and in addition we marketed through our local, about 4,000 dozen eggs, by which we realized from 2 to 12 cents higher than the local store prices. This amount of business was all conducted with a membership of fourteen. You will find enclosed \$3.50 in membership fees.

The selecting of officers took place as follows: E. A. McCready, president; S. P. Erickson, vice-president; and L. B. Quinn, secretary-treasurer. I will close, wishing the Central a successful year.

L. B. QUINN,
Sec.-Treas.

Querrin G.G. Local

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. E. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT MEETING AT ROSETOWN

The annual convention of District No. 16 took place at Rosetown on December 4 and 5, there being about 50 delegates present. W. H. Hall, of Surbiton, district director, took the chair, and conducted the proceedings in an able manner.

The first business before the convention was the election of convention secretary, and Mr. O. J. Hopkins, of Anerly, was selected for that position. The mayor of Rosetown was here introduced to the delegates by Mr. Hall, and welcomed them in the name of the people of Rosetown.

The next business was the election of a resolution committee, and the choice of the delegates fell upon Messrs. A. E. Mann, Surbiton; J. McGregor, Idaleen; and J. E. Jones, secretary of Cleland local.

The delegates were then called upon by the chairman to give an account of the year's work of their various locals, the women taking first turn. Mrs. S. V. Haight, of Keeler, vice-president of the Women's Section; Mrs. Abrook, of Surbiton; and Mrs. Brookbank, of Fortune, each responded, and gave a good outline of the work that is being done by the women members of the association. The men were the next on turn, and excellent reports were presented by Messrs. J. McGregor, Idaleen; Brookbank and Johnson, Fortune; J. E. Jones, Cleland; Voas, McKee and A. E. Mann, Surbiton; J. F. Purse, Flaxland; W. H. Nicolls, Cleland; and Messrs. Laird and Morrison, of McGee.

H. H. McKinney gave a lengthy address on the work of the organization department, giving a number of suggestions for improving the work of the locals, his address being followed by considerable discussion. The Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of colonization in the new Union Government, addressed the convention for a short time, eulogizing the tone and spirit animating the discussions of the convention, after which the delegates adjourned for supper.

At 7 p.m. the delegates assembled in the Rex theatre, and witnessed a display of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Patriotic Acre film. On resuming business Mr. Hall again presided, and there were present with him J. A. Maharg, president of the association; R. M. Johnson, of Pasqua; member of the executive; and Mrs. Haight and Mrs. Taylor, vice-president and director respectively of the Women's Section.

Mrs. Taylor gave a report of the past year's activities in District 16, and Mrs. Haight outlined the policy and activities of the Women's Executive. Messrs. Maharg and Johnson made an important and interesting contribution to the program before the convention, dealing forcefully with the ideals and problems of the farmers' movement, as exemplified by the work of the S.G.G.A. After a short address by W. T. Hall, the convention adjourned until the following morning.

Important Resolutions

What is in many respects the most important part of any convention was reached on Wednesday morning, December 5, when the delegates reassembled to discuss the resolutions brought in by the resolutions committee appointed the previous day, the most important because it is then that decisions, oftentimes of far-reaching importance, are taken, and it was significant of the times that the first resolution brought before the delegates dealt with the question of Union government, and that in no half-hearted fashion. It was in the following terms:

That this convention of S.G.G.A., District 16, urges all grain growers to support the Union Government candidates for the energetic prosecution of the war by all necessary means. This was carried unanimously. Other resolutions which received the hearty endorsement of the delegates were the following:

Resolved, that in view of the spread

of venereal and other social diseases, legislation be enacted compelling medical inspection of both contracting parties to a marriage before the issue of a license, and that the doctors be compelled to report and quarantine all cases of such diseases.

Resolved, that His Majesty's mails be prohibited to all advertising matter dealing with sale of wines and liquors.

Resolved, that the membership fee be increased to \$1.50 per annum, and that \$1.00 of same be remitted to Central for the general fund and the legal department.

Resolved, that Central petition the government to pass a law giving the mother equal rights with the father of their children.

Resolved, that the manufacture and sale of all malt and distilled liquors be forbidden during the war except for munition purposes.

Resolved, that Central urge upon the provincial and Dominion governments the duty of protecting returned soldiers and the dependants of soldiers from seizure on account of pre-war debts and obligations for a period of five years from termination of the war, or until such time as the government can make provision for the soldiers and their dependants on these lines.

Resolved, that Central petition the provincial government that owing to maximum price of wheat having been set, that a maximum wage for farm labor be also set.

Resolved, that Dominion government be requested to appoint a commission of experts and an inventions board to work out the problems of the standardization of farm machinery.

Resolved, that in view of the inability of the provincial government to enforce prohibition within its territories, that Central request Federal government to enact legislation giving the necessary powers.

Resolved, that federal government devise and put into operation an insurance system for soldiers, as has been done by United States government.

Resolved, that 1918 convention of District No. 16 be held in Saskatoon.

Resolved, that this convention do heartily endorse the establishment of a provincial cold storage system, under the direction of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Association, and that we urge all our locals and members to give the system their financial support and patronage. Before this resolution was put, Will James Thompson gave a careful address on the system and the method of financing same.

Resolved, that Central petition the provincial government to prohibit the use of glare lights on automobiles.

Resolved, that Central request the Dominion government to place a maximum profit on the manufacture of farm machinery.

District Director W. T. Hall here vacated the chair, same being taken by Will James Thompson for the purpose of receiving nominations for the office for the year 1918. J. E. Jones proposed and G. Weston seconded the re-election of W. T. Hall. A reasonable interval having elapsed, and no other nomination being put in, W. T. Hall was declared duly elected by acclamation.

O. J. Hopkins proposed and Mr. Hedger seconded the nomination of W. J. Stewart, of Wiseton, as alternative director, which was carried unanimously.

The following members were elected as district organizers: J. E. Jones, of Cleland Local; Mr. Whatley, of Kinross Local; Mr. Langrish, of Flaxcombe, and H. Hedge.

This closed the business of the convention, which was brought to a conclusion by the singing of the national anthem.

SPECIAL STUDY PROGRAM

January 27, 1918

A business and social meeting. Selection of Convention delegates. Games or program of music and humor.

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Manitoba Grain Growers in 15th Annual Convention Discuss many Vital Problems

In spite of adverse circumstances tending this year to place a handicap on the holding of a successful convention, such as the acute labor shortage, the 15th annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association found a larger opening attendance at Brandon on January 9, than ever before. At practically every session the convention hall was filled to overflowing, something not always evident even when the most exciting of debates in earlier days kept the delegates at fever heat. The contentions of those days have settled into stern resolves because the inexorable law of evolution is today proving that the contentions of earlier days were sound and that an earlier fulfilling of many of them would not have left our national life exposed to many of the dangers by which it is now threatened.

Never before has such emphasis been put on educational work as at this convention.

The sentiments of the convention were well reflected in these words of the President, R. C. Henders, M.P.:

"May we, then, ask what is the safeguard of democracy? Is it not universal education, and education in its final analysis is only thought. Right education is therefore right thinking, and right thinking can only come through accurate information. The people should be taught particularly on those subjects which relate to government and citizenship. In other words citizens should and must be taught to think about their duties and responsibilities.

"This is manifestly the work of our association. No other organization is so peculiarly adapted for this great work. We have no signs or passwords, grips or tokens, in fact no limitation or restrictions other than those which make for good citizenship and which we understand to be the fulfilment in the practical affairs of every day life of one's duty to his neighbor and to the state."

The place of the Grain Growers' movement as a power making for greater national development along truly democratic lines and not in any narrow selfish class spirit, was uppermost with this great body of nearly 700 delegates which for three days discussed, debated and resolved upon issues vital to all Canada. There was a keen realization that the problems facing the farmers of Western Canada will be even greater in the near future and that it is up to every member of the Grain Growers' Association to play an even more important part than ever before.

The steady, unflinching determination of the Grain Growers was to follow up the successes already achieved, especially in the recent election and to push forward their claim to legislation long fought for.

"We have, as an organization," said President Henders, "devoted a great deal of time to the training of men and women in the duties of citizenship in order to fit them, when the occasion should arise, to be the mouthpiece of their class in framing such legislation as would tend to place our economic burdens more equitably upon the shoulders of all classes of the people. If the rural population, and the common people are to have their viewpoint represented in parliament, it can only be done by seeing to it that representatives from their own environment, and having their viewpoint are chosen and elected. In this way, and this way only, can they hope to secure legislation that would better the conditions of country life."

Women's Section Formed

The convention opened with the singing of the National Anthem followed by the invocation by Rev. W. Nichol. The delegates were officially welcomed to Brandon by Mayor Oater and the hospitality and kindness of the city and people of Brandon was extended to them. The mayor's address was replied to by President Henders. C. H. Bur-

nell, Oakville, again ably filled the place of recording secretary.

The larger part of the first day was taken up with the reading of the president's address and the secretary's, director's and auditor's reports, which are published under separate headings in this issue.

Important amendments to the constitution were introduced and passed. These among other things provided for the formation of a separate women's section, from which a representative will sit on the executive of the association as a whole. The sentiment of the convention was strongly behind this

Central Powers, now it is of the Allies. The Germans thought if they could hold the Western front they could starve England out. It was our duty to prevent this and it could only be done by real sacrifices. He could see no reason for conscripting young men between the ages of 20 and 34 to sacrifice all and letting others off. All should be conscripted. The "business as usual" slogan was long deceased and should be.

Food Controller Speaks

J. D. McGregor made a popular and strong address on food control. Among many other important things he said:

MANITOBA OFFICERS FOR 1918

The following officers were elected at the Brandon Convention for the ensuing year:

President: R. C. Henders, Winnipeg. First Vice-President, J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound. Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville. Directors: Macdonald—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Brandon—Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake; Lisgar—Peter Wright, Myrtle; Portage la Prairie—P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Neepawa—Win. Milne, Arden; Dauphin—R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains; Souris—O. A. Jones, Whitewater; Selkirk—F. H. Weineke, Stony Mountain; Rev. R. A. Hoey, Dugald; Swan River—W. J. Ford, Harrington; Marquette—T. D. Taylor, Minnedosa; Provencher—T. C. Buckland, Otterburne.

move to create this new departure in the interests of the women. The women were warmly congratulated on this step by many of the leaders among the men and were commended as well by the rank and file of the convention. Other amendments will be covered in the new constitution which members will receive in due course.

Grain Growers and Stockmen Meet

The Wednesday evening meeting was a joint one between the Grain Growers' and the members of the various livestock associations which had been holding sessions during the previous two days. It was addressed by Premier Norris; President Reynolds of the Agricultural College; J. D. McGregor, Western Food Controller; Miss Cora Hind of the Free Press and Hon. George Brown, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan.

President Reynolds dealt quite exhaustively with the food situation in the Allied countries and strongly impressed the audience with the seriousness of conditions. He said that Germany was from the commencement of this war largely a self-supporting nation, only finding it necessary to import nine per cent. of the wheat necessary for consumption within the borders of the Central Empires. In comparison Allied countries had to make the following annual importations during the years 1911 to 1913 inclusive:

	Per Cent Imported	Per Cent Produced
France	15	85
Italy	24	76
Germany	9	91
Great Britain	78	22

In consequence of this state of affairs it has been very much easier for Germany to make her food production and consumption meet than for the Allies to do so. Whereas last year when we thought of the war as a matter of starvation, it was of the starvation of the

"I have served notice on the millers that the price of feedstuffs has been set by the food controller, and any man who tries to sell at any higher price will be prosecuted and liable to a fine of \$1,000." Mr. McGregor said some millers were trying to do the square thing while others were not. While he was food controller in the West he would not tolerate any high handed methods like the holding up of commodities by these people. Farmers who are unable to buy shorts or bran from these mills at the prices set and published in the press should acquaint Mr. McGregor with the facts at his office, Scott Block, Winnipeg, immediately. Any marked deterioration in the quality of these goods from those sold previous to the order of the food controller should also be reported to him. Where millers sold at higher than the prices set this should be paid if the feed was wanted immediately; a receipt taken from the millers and the whole matter reported to him at his Winnipeg office.

Mr. McGregor said that there were 2,000 tons of screenings at the head of the lakes available at \$35 per ton. The price was not too high, and it was, from actual experience, far the best feed. There were now 7,000 tons of bran and shorts available and no more bran and shorts would be allowed to leave Canada while they could be used here. He also announced that a representative of the department of agriculture was being placed in Winnipeg with the object of distributing feed to the farmers of the west at prices fixed by the food controller.

Referring to the corn situation, he said that corn cost \$10 a ton more than screenings, and in his opinion screenings were worth \$10 a ton more than corn for feed. Shortage of cars had tied up the supply, but he had been assured that arrangements were being made for a liberal supply in the immediate future.

Other Speakers

Premier Norris, like other speakers emphasized the gravity of the food situation and counselled saving to the utmost as well as every effort at production. The governments were going to do everything possible to provide an adequate supply of labor next spring. The premier dealt especially with the necessity of saving money to finance the war. He believed every man should do his utmost to help along the hog production campaign and ought to be even ready to give one sow and litter next year if necessary to this work of winning the war when men overseas were giving so much.

Miss Hind dealt concisely and lucidly with the problem of saving food in the home. She said if every household in Canada saved one pound of white flour per week for one year it would mean 83,000,000 pounds of flour. We could all do it. Corn meal, oatmeal and rye flour could be substituted for wheat and we might eat a lot more potatoes. Corn meal might cost as much or more than flour but a few cents extra is not to be considered when thousands of women and children are starving in France. We should eat more fish. It may be monotonous but we could begin immediately—tomorrow morning—and we should keep it up till peace was declared and then some.

Hon. George Brown, who addressed a large gathering the previous evening said Canada was a paramount factor in feeding the Allies. Farmers in Saskatchewan produced an average of 2,000 bushels of wheat each last year, a higher average than anywhere else in the world. This is the place to produce the wheat and not where one man can only grow 200 bushels or less.

Three Win-the-War Resolutions

Following the addresses of the evening three very strong resolutions were passed by this combined meeting which filled the entire hall to overflowing. These resolutions dealt essentially with food production in its relation to winning the war and referred to the duty on agricultural implements, the railway situation and the labor situation. All were greeted vociferously.

The resolution dealing with the railway situation was moved by J. S. Wood, Oakville, who read President Wilson's statement in relation to the railways of United States, when they were taken over a few days ago. It was ably seconded by John Strachan, of Pope, Man. It carried unanimously and with a burst of enthusiasm. It read as follows:

Whereas the Railway Commission in response to representation made to them by the railway Companies of the Dominion have recommended to the government that an increase of 15 per cent. be made in rates; and

Whereas, the reason given for the proposed rise in rates is that increased cost of material and operation make it impossible to maintain a satisfactory and sufficient service at present rate; and

Whereas, while the G.T.P. and C.N.R. railway have admittedly been operated at a loss, the C.P.R., as shown by their published reports during the last two years, has made large profits, demonstrating that even under present war conditions, a well equipped and efficiently managed road can be successfully operated at a fair profit; and

Whereas, such increase would materially add to the cost of the primary necessities of life to the ordinary consumer, and would be a serious obstruction in the transportation of food supplies to the Allies and their production which is continually urged on the farmers of the Dominion;

Be it resolved, therefore, that we recommend that our government follow the example of Britain and the United States and unify all our railroads in

Continued on Page 27

PUT FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON THE FREE LIST

"Whereas, the geographical position of Canada renders her products of peculiar value to the Empire in these days of national peril; and, Whereas, frequent appeals are being made to the agricultural classes to increase their production of human necessities; and, Whereas, the scarcity of competent farm help must be replaced by labor-saving machinery, in order that vast areas of fertile land now lying idle may be brought into use;

Therefore, be it resolved that we petition the Union Government, as a war measure, to place all machinery and implements required in the production of food-stuffs on the free list.—Resolution passed unanimously at a joint meeting of representatives of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and of the Manitoba Livestock Association at Brandon, Manitoba, January 9, 1918.

Manitoba Farm Women Organize

Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is now Constitutionally Recognized

Amid enthusiastic applause the constitution of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was amended to provide for a women's section. This was the most important business of the convention of 1918 held in Brandon on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. The convention of the women members of the Grain Growers' association was eminently successful and was in every way indicative of unprecedented progress for the section. About one hundred delegates from all points in Manitoba were present.

A very full program took up the attention of the women from Wednesday noon until Friday night. A special meeting was called for Wednesday afternoon to discuss the proposed amendments to the constitution, practically in their entirety as printed in a December number of The Guide. Mrs. J. S. Wood read the resolution dealing with the proposed constitution and in a clever, brief address stated the salient reasons for believing that the farm women of Manitoba could more effectively work as a women's section than as members of a local. She brought out particularly the point that while they wished to discuss the various problems relating to women in separate section the women did not in any way consider themselves as anything but one with the men in the association.

At five o'clock the women adjourned to the general convention where Mrs. J. S. Wood placed the resolution before the men's section with the result that it was unanimously passed.

Officers Elected

The convention of the women's section proper opened on Thursday morning in the council chamber. The important business of the Thursday sessions was the election of officers which took place in the late afternoon. Mrs. J. S. Wood of Oakville was elected president, Mrs. A. Tooth of Eli vice-president and Mrs. John Ames of Winnipeg director at large. The secretary appointed by the board for 1918 is Mrs. John Ames. The district directors are:

Neepawa, Mrs. A. MacGregor, Arden; Marquette, Mrs. E. Elliott, Totonka; Provencher, Mrs. A. Forester, Otterburne; Swan River, Mrs. T. Martin, Minitonas; Springfield, Mrs. Wilson, Dugald; Dauphin, Mrs. Parker, Gilbert Plains; Portage la Prairie, Mrs. J. Bennett, Pine Creek; Lisgar, Mrs. Sloane; Souris, Mrs. M. Howell, Boissevain; Brandon, Mrs. H. G. Thornton, Brandon.

During the convention a resolution was taken to the general convention asking that a sum of money be set aside for the work of the women's section. Like the resolution re the constitution it received the heartiest endorsement from the entire convention body.

Officers of Sister Organizations Present

The addresses of the convention this year were specially instructive and interesting. A feature of this year's program which was specially attractive and productive of much good for those who were fortunate enough to be in attendance was the presence of fraternal delegates from the sister farm women's organizations. Mrs. John McNaughtan, the president of the Saskatchewan women's section of the Grain Growers' association, and Mrs. Walter Parlbay, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, were those who brought the sister organizations' greetings to the women of Manitoba. Mrs. H. Dayton of Virden, president of the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba, brought greetings from her organization and also as provincial vice-president of the National Council of Women.

Mrs. Irwin, president of the local Council of Women of Brandon, opened the convention proper on Thursday morning by giving an address of welcome from the local council. Last year Mrs. Irwin's address was one of the

specially remembered features of the program, a record which she did not fail to maintain this year. Mrs. Tooth the presiding officer, replied, and gave the president's address. The address was a scholarly and beautiful portrayal of the place women have taken during the last century. She reviewed the work of the year and in spite of the call along patriotic lines and of the serious difficulties encountered in the past year's work she had much of progress to report.

Mrs. Tooth's Address

"We have just completed another year's work with a rather larger measure of success than for the previous year," said Mrs. Tooth. "We have more sections organized and I think our membership has increased sufficiently to make our outlook decidedly hopeful. We need many more sections and a much larger membership, but the mere fact of growth is hopeful and we feel that if we all concentrate on increase we may grow beyond our wildest dreams this year."

Mrs. Tooth pointed out that women had had numerous honorable appointments for the first time during the last year. On September 1 Miss Ethel MacLachlan, previously superintendent of the department of dependent and neglected children, was appointed Saskatchewan's first judge of the juvenile



Mrs. A. TOOTH
Retiring President, Elected Vice-President for 1918.

court. A woman alderman, Mrs. A. W. Gale, had been elected in Calgary, being the first woman alderman in any city in Canada. In Prince Albert, Mrs. J. A. Newham had been elected to the Municipal hospital board and many other women throughout Canada had been appointed to various positions of prominence and usefulness. There was, therefore, a steadily increasing need and appreciation of women's efforts.

A wide sphere of usefulness was open to women through municipal and community work. Country women were in need of organized effort to obtain such laws as would enable them to raise healthy children under sanitary conditions. They must co-operate with the authorities and with one another for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases, thereby conserving child life. It was for women to see that the women too far from ordinary medical aid were provided with nurses, municipal hospitals or much needed help in some form.

Stringent Food Laws Necessary

"We must have stringent pure food laws," said Mrs. Tooth. "In one of the States a pure food law had been demanded for some time unsuccessfully. Prof. Cody, chemical professor of one of the high schools, set 200 girl stud-

ents extracting aniline dyes from candies with which they dyed gloves, handkerchiefs and ribbons. The 200 girls went home and showed what they had done, with the result that 200 mothers rose up and so aroused public opinion that within three months a stringent pure food law was in operation." Mrs. Tooth felt that nothing was impossible if women were only sufficiently imbued with the need of reform. In concluding she asked for earnest thought in considering the alterations of the constitution, which was to be enlarged to cover the women's section.

Secretary's Report

Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, the secretary, then read her report.

"After taking into consideration the many obstacles with which we have been hampered, I think we may justly be proud of the work we have accomplished in the year 1917. The one great outstanding feature of this year's work is our determination to put our society on a more solid foundation before we proceed with any further organization work throughout the province. We can hardly realize what this will mean to us, unless we study the present condition of our sister sections in Saskatchewan and Alberta, whose success in organization work has been really wonderful. It may be that their success was just the stimulus needed to awaken the Manitoba women to a sense of their responsibility in their farm organization, which was the first to recognize women's equality by incorporating its principles in their platform. Furthermore, we hope to have a better financial standing in the future, and with funds to carry on our work, what may we not accomplish?"

"Besides this, we must wage incessant warfare against the double standard of morals, venereal disease and the white slave traffic, the crime of extreme wealth and abject poverty. Then the present educational method of cramming, so prevalent in our public schools, should also receive a share of our attention. We must also consider the possibility of an attempt to introduce military training in our public schools.

"The great problem of the future, however, is the welfare of the child. Scientists and philosophers all claim that if we took as much pains to inculcate good principles into the child as we do to redeem the criminal, we would see far greater results. Therefore, we must work to place around child life the very best possible environment. I have received a great many letters asking for information along these lines, and others equally important. I will just briefly mention a few: The Homestead Act, inter-provincial executive, Dominion-wide total abstinence resolution, a general Grain Growers' picnic day, birth control benefits, a prepared monthly program, farm women in the co-operative movement, privilege of associate members of the W.S.G.G.A., farm help for the housewife, etc.

"I am not prepared to say just what the farm women have done along the line of patriotic work on account of the different channels through which it has sent, but as far as I could ascertain, it compares favorably with that of the women of the towns or cities. One thing is surely a fact, and that is, that when the war is won the farmers will have made victory possible by supplying the first essential of warfare, namely, food supplies. This is our way of applying patriotism.

"I should like to call your attention to the need of keeping in touch with all the different sections, and I sincerely desire that each secretary should report the progress of their work during the coming year, in order that we can be of aid to them when necessary."

Mrs. Parlbay Addresses Convention

Mrs. Walter Parlbay, in the splendid address she gave the Women's Section, emphasized women's place in co-ops-

tion. She said that a common attitude of the old farmer was to consider that there is no rural problem, that things will adjust themselves if only left alone. Mrs. Parlbay maintained that there was a rural problem, and that a share of it was uniquely women's work. She pointed out the difference between the "back to the country movement" and the "rural life movement" with precision and clearness. The rural life movement has become a part of rural evolution to make rural life as satisfying as life elsewhere. One of the greatest assets to the rural life of this country is its patient, large-hearted, pioneer farm women. They are going to have a very integral part to play in rural betterment. "Co-operation should be the watchword of every rural woman, for they need it so much by virtue of their isolation," continued the speaker. "Co-operation must be applied to women's place in the home, the school, the municipality, and in the larger life. The ultimate success of this co-operation lies not in the lap of the gods, but in the hands of the women of rural Canada. Only by a firm grasp of the meaning of the word can success attend the efforts of the farm women. So far the organization of the farmers has been purely economic and materialistic. They must get away from the material and work more for the principle of the various movements. It is not always the high ideals upon which our organization is founded which make for an increasing membership. The part of women in this movement is to accelerate the progress of these movements and assist in their evolution."

Mrs. Parlbay mentioned particularly that service means sacrifice, and that all these movements mean work and unceasing vigilance. She said: "No generation was ever given such opportunities for service and no generation has ever been called upon to sacrifice so much. Women must strive to piece together the fragments of ideals, and must cultivate the spirit of the pioneers of endurance and vision. Prairie women need that larger vision which is as large as the prairie upon which they live."

President of Manitoba H. E. S. Speaks

Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, in her greetings from the sister organization in Manitoba, urged also the need of co-operation between the various organizations, and said that this could best be brought about through a large co-ordinating association, and that was the National Council of Women. She told of the great benefit affiliation with that body would mean to the farm women of Manitoba. She urged that in every town where there were half a dozen societies that they form a local council of women. It prevents overlapping of work in the various organizations and centralizes the work in a way that could not be accomplished in any other way. Through the National Council of Women Canadian women might hope to have a tremendous influence in the future and to raise Canadian civilization through it. The speaker said: "We do not often realize the power that lies in the hollow of our hands. In all the great work in which women are interested intensified and more direct achievement can come about by co-operation with other organizations." In closing, Mrs. Dayton called attention to the motto of the National Council, "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you," and asked that all rural women take that message kindly to heart.

Mrs. Elliott, of Totonka, in a brief but pointed address, spoke of the need for segregation for the mental defectives. She said that there are estimated to be 2,300 such persons in the three prairie provinces, and this was a problem the enormity of which we had little conception. She pointed out that our lax immigration laws are respons-

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Manitoba Secretary's Report

Following is the report presented at the Brandon Convention by Secretary W. R. Wood.

The five months since I began work as secretary have necessarily for me been months of initiation and of education, but I have had the inestimable advantage of working under the direction of and in co-operation with Mr. Henders, as president and manager of the Central office. And if in any degree I am better equipped for the work than I then was it is due to the assistance I have received from him and from the other members of the board of directors.

The secretary's work divides naturally into two departments, field work and office work. The field work consists of pushing organization and of visiting branch associations desiring assistance. Often one has to deal with

very small groups, and with conditions that are discouraging, but I have not yet found any corner in the province where there is not at least one enthusiast for the movement. And contact with these men has been a constant stimulus and joy. One is continually finding also that even in the smaller local branches there are so many new phases of activity, so many proofs of local originality, and adaptability that the work of visiting them has been a very pleasant experience. One's only regret is that it is impossible to overtake all the work of this kind that is pressing to be done. The busy seasons of seeding, harvesting, and threshing exclude the possibility of meetings, but the whole of the rest

of the year might be profitably employed in field work.

The work of the office, however, in its way, is no less important. The relationship of Grain Growers with many other organizations and interests are worked out through the office. Among the workers in the branches are many splendid correspondents and ideas and suggestions pour in to be sifted and passed on. Lines of study and investigation and application of our ideals are continually being pressed upon us, some of which can be dealt with, but for many of which the opportunity does not seem yet to have arrived. It is hoped that in time to come the correspondence of the Central office may be systematized so as to yield better results.

District Organizations Developing

In the development of our district organization there has been distinct

advance during the year. In most of the districts the annual district convention is now an event of importance and of practical significance. Its usefulness for the advancement of the movement is entirely beyond question. In a number of districts two gatherings are held, one in June or July and one in November or December. In some cases the summer gathering has been associated with a picnic, and the fall meeting with a banquet or other social event. In Provencher district, for example, a number of branches arranged for a motor trip and afternoon picnic at the home of Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Old Nelson, and a most enjoyable time was spent under the apple trees of the "apple king" of Manitoba. In the Swan River district a successful picnic was held at Kenville, and in the Neepawa district a magnificent banquet was arranged in connection with the annual meeting in November. But the main feature always is discussion and planning of the actual work of the movement. District Directors and other district officers are doing increasingly effective service in overseeing and promoting association work in their respective localities.

The work of the branches has been, considering everything, well maintained. A number of new branches have been organized, chiefly in the northern half of the province, which indicates that the need for the association and the advantages secured by it are continually to be recognized.



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IT HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

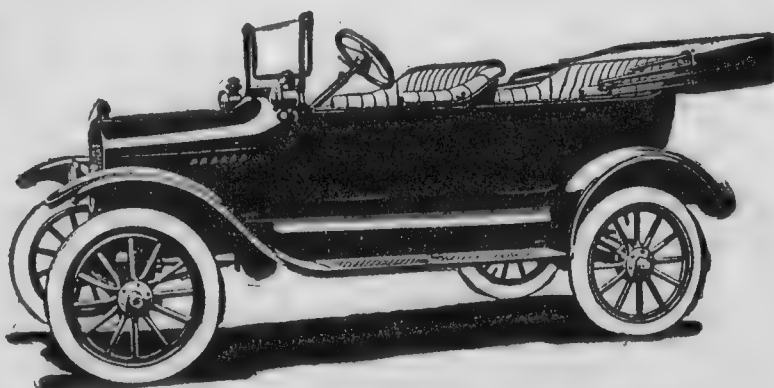
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W. R. WOOD, M.L.A.

Most encouraging is the marked increase in membership, which a very considerable number of branches are able to report. The amount received in membership dues for 1917 was \$733 greater than that for 1916, indicating an increase of membership of 976 in the 12 months. Such a figure in a war year, when scores of branches are finding it difficult to maintain their strength, is surely encouraging enough to satisfy the most optimistic.

Co-operative Trading

The reports of co-operative trading which came to us from the local branches indicate a steady expansion of this phase of the movement. Out of 50 branch reports taken at random from those recently received, we find that in these branches co-operative buying to the amount of \$214,036 has been done during the year, with an estimated saving to the purchasers of \$18,741, which gives an average trade per branch of \$4,280, with an average saving of \$375. Such results ought to stimulate branches in which such work has not been attempted to launch out in the same direction.

The service rendered by the association in the matter of handling the seed grain certificates by which the special rate is secured has been continued throughout the year, and the number issued was over double the number of the preceding year. For

weeks the average number of letters dealing with seed grain certificates alone ran well up to 50 a day. The saving in freight cannot be stated with exactness, but the most conservative estimate places it in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

If I may presume to express an opinion as to the first need of the association at the present time, it would be that of concerted action on the part of local boards of directors and officials. While they as a committee are "on the job" watching for opportunities of progress, consulting as to steps to be taken, planning the work from month to month, and then actively concerning themselves with the carrying out of

their plans, there is in practically every case a large measure of success. If every officer elected could be induced to regard his election as obligating him to consultation with his colleagues, and to practical activity following that consultation, the problem would be solved. Every branch ought to require of its officials fulfilment of the old hackneyed but very practical maxim: "First plan your work, and then work your plan."

From the foregoing review and the financial statement which is appended there is every reason to look forward to another year of increased service and of extended organization.

W. R. WOOD, Secretary.

Manitoba Directors' Report

The report of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at the Brandon convention showed that considerable progress had been made during the year. After stating that the year had been an unfavorable one for organization on account of the severe cold in the early months and the increasing scarcity of labor, the report drew attention to the legislation which had been proposed at the last convention and which had since been enacted into operation. This included the establishment of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, which provides six per cent. money payable in 30 equal annual instalments to farmers on first mortgage security. The advantages of securing money through the association was outlined. Mention was also made of the system of short term credit provided under the Rural Credits Act passed at the last session of the legislature, and intended to assist in financing the farmer over the non-productive months. Five such local rural credits associations had been organized, and it was expected that the number would be trebled in the next few months. With regard to the permanent board of appeal suggested by the convention of 1917 to be established in connection with the grain commission, it was pointed out that the Grain Act was not up for revision at the last session of parliament, and no action was therefore taken. Less dissatisfaction with the grading and much less grain rejected on account of wild oats had been noticed during the marketing of the 1917 crop than in the preceding year.

The Farmers' Platform

Regarding the farmers' platform, it was pointed out that owing to political developments in which the war issue loomed so large in the public view, economic questions had taken a decidedly second place, and in many cases were lost track of. The hope, therefore, that a group might be elected from Western Canada sufficiently large to guarantee that it would not be ignored had not been realized, but six members of the Grain Growers' movement had been elected, of whom three—Hon. T. A. Crerar, R. C. Henders and Robert Cruise—represented Manitoba constituencies. Upon the conclusion of peace, these men might be trusted to take up with new vigor and courage the task of advocating the reforms for which the association stands and which are embodied in the national political platform. The directors advised that the principles of the platform be unhesitatingly reaffirmed and that the people have an opportunity to continue the study and propagation of the ideals and the benefits which would accrue from legislation based upon the farmers' platform, so that in time to come it would be fully realized in Dominion statute and administration.

The province of Ontario was congratulated upon the magnificent advance in the United Farmers' organization in that province made during the past year. Developments promised to put Ontario at no distant date in the van of the movement in Canada. From the point of view of organization the future of the farmers' movement appeared very bright, and pointed to the time when Canadian agriculture from ocean to ocean would be organized for patriotic and progressive ends, and when our public life would begin to reflect in actual operations the principles and ideals for which the Grain Growers stood.

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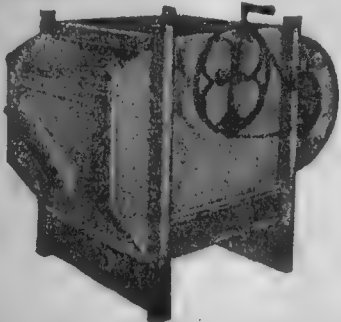
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GILSON TRACTOR



The Standardized Tractor

—is a business machine designed along sound mechanical lines of proven worth, with no freak features. 25-30 h.p.
Write for free catalogue and rock bottom prices.
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.
Dept. J. Winnipeg, Man. 37

Gas Engines

LOW PRICE TO CASH BUYERS

Several second-hand horizontal 5 h.p. Canadian Fairbanks and Otto Engines for sale, cheap. Replaced by larger Engines in our elevators. Write for particulars today before this opportunity slips by.

National Elevator Co. Ltd.

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

Make Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.

**Complete Outfit for
Getting Water Quickly Anywhere**
Includes boring rigs, rock drills, and combined machines. One man with one horse often bores 100 feet or more in 10 hours. Pays 50c to \$1 per foot. Engine or horse power. Write for Easy terms and Illustrated Catalogue.
Little Mfg. Co., Clarinda, Iowa
Address: Saskatoon, Sask. Dept 120

Apple Growing in Manitoba

(Concluded from Last Week)

By A. P. Stevenson



We give our orchard clean cultivation—that is, we keep a dust blanket on the land to conserve moisture. After trees have come into bearing we mulch every other winter with a heavy coating of well-rotted manure between the trees. Low-headed trees are the best for western conditions. Branch your trees when young about a foot from the ground, and recollect the branch will never be any higher from the ground, although the tree lives to be 40 years old. Tall trunks suffer much from sunscald. This is one of our most serious troubles, and is caused by alternate freezing and thawing of the trunk on the southwest side, especially during the month of March. This causes the bark to die and fall off, allowing decay to take hold of the wood. We have always made a practice of protecting the trunks of our trees with burlap or paper, and sometimes with boards, but never with tar paper, as the latter has an injurious effect on young trees.

Pruning

Some pruning of apple trees is necessary to give them a good form, but should be avoided as much as possible. By attending to this work early in the life of the tree, heavy pruning may be entirely avoided. If large branches must be cut off, they should be removed in early spring, before the sap starts, and the wounds covered at once. For light pruning, early in June is an excellent time. When wounds are made on trees by pruning or otherwise, perhaps the best material to cover them with is grafting wax or white lead.

Pests

Rabbits cause considerable damage to fruit trees in many sections by girdling, especially in winters of deep snow. The best way to overcome this is to paint the trees with a lime wash to which has been added a small amount of carbolic and some paris green. Another good tree paint is fish oil, to which has been added some powdered sulphur and carbolic acid. Mice are frequently troublesome by girdling the trees close to the ground. Injury from this cause can usually be prevented by making a small mound of earth about the trees in the fall, about 12 inches high.

Fire blight is without doubt one of the chief diseases that injures apple trees in this country. This causes the leaves and new growth to turn black, generally in June or July, and gives the tree the appearance of having been scorched by fire. It is due to the growth of disease germs in the tissue of the tree. The only known treatment is to cut out and burn all infested parts, and often this remedy is not very effective. Some varieties of apple trees are more liable to attacks of this disease than others. The varieties we

mention are fairly resistant to this trouble. Other pests so prevalent in eastern orchards, such as codling moth and apple tree borers, have not, so far, been noticed on apple trees in this country.

Description of Varieties Fruited

The following descriptive notes on some of the varieties of standard and crab apples, and the length of time they have been in bearing, should be of value to those interested in growing apples. The test of years is the only reliable one, and these notes are from our observations in our own orchard only, and of varieties of the first degree of hardiness.

Antonovka.—Trees 21 years planted. Height, 18 feet. First full crop 11 years ago. Fruit, large; color, straw yellow; flavor, good. Season, November to January.

Charlamoff.—Trees 21 years planted. Height, 17 feet. First full crop 12 years ago. Size of fruit, large; color, yellow with red stripes; flesh, white; quality, good. Tree a strong, spreading grower. Season, September to November.

Simbrisk.—Trees 21 years planted. Height, 20 feet. In full bearing 11 years ago. Size of fruit, medium; color, greenish yellow with red blush. Tree upright grower. Season, September to November.

Blushed Calville.—Trees 21 years planted. Height, 20 feet. In full bearing 12 years ago. Size of fruit, medium to large; flesh, white; flavor, pleasant. A beautiful and extremely early fruit that sells well, but requires to be handled carefully. Season, August to October.

Hibernal.—Trees 21 years planted. Height, 19 feet. In full bearing 13 years ago. The strong points of this variety are the great health, hardiness and productiveness of the tree and the fine size, beauty and cooking qualities of the fruit. The flavor is sharp acid, with a slight crab-like astringency. The tree is a spreading grower. Season, winter.

P. G. Red.—One of our own seedlings of the Simbrisk apple, but of better quality. Fruit, medium in size. Color, dark red.

Winifred.—This is another of our own seedlings. Size, medium; color, yellow; flesh, crisp, juicy, sweet, of good quality. Of the thousands of seedlings grown with us the last two are the only ones we consider worthy of being named and propagated.

Crab Apples

Crab apples vary a good deal in hardiness and in size. Their management is in every way very much the same as for the large apples. The varieties mentioned are the best in our experience for western conditions.

Transcendent.—This is without doubt the best all-round variety of crab apple we grow. The largest trees on our grounds are 32 years old, are 25 feet in height, and have a spread of top of 30 feet. They are in full bearing yet. The tree is a prolific bearer of medium sized fruit for a crab. The fruit is brownish yellow with hard, fine grained

flesh. Our best market variety. Tree inclined to blight in some localities.

Hyslop.—A vigorous growing, fairly hardy crab, of medium sized fruit of dark red color with heavy blue bloom and of good quality. Has been in bearing on our grounds for the past 15 years.

Lyman's Prolific.—A new variety originated in Minnesota. A vigorous, spreading grower of large-sized crabs. Color, yellow, striped with red. The tree is quite hardy with us, and has been bearing for the past six years.

Whitney.—Size very large for a crab. Makes a very fair small dessert apple. Fruit, yellow striped with red. Quality, good. Tree an exceedingly upright grower, fairly hardy. In bearing with us for 10 years.

The above mentioned apples and crabs are only a very few of the many varieties that have fruited and are fruiting on our grounds. Those mentioned are of outstanding merit and should be sufficient for beginners in this line of work.

A story illustrative of the changes in methods of warfare comes from a soldier in France who took a German officer prisoner. The soldier said to the officer: "Give up your sword!" But the officer shook his head and answered: "I have no sword to give up. But won't my vitriol spray, my oil projector or by gas cylinder do as well?"



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

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Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

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Write or Wire

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War Bonds

The ideal investment
for your savings. To
buy or sell, apply

Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing

Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CATALOGUE

READY JANUARY, 1918
SEND YOUR NAME

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. LIMITED

WINNIPEG :: CANADA



SCENES IN THE ORCHARD OF A. P. STEVENSON, MORDEN, MAN.

Left—Orchard in bloom. Middle—Nine-year-old Antonovka. Right—Six-year-old Blushed Calville. The boy knows where the apples are.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Wonderful Year of Growth for Union Bank of Canada

Increase of Assets in 1917 was over 31 per cent., excelling the brilliant record of past few years—Notable growth of Note circulation—Liquid Assets very strong—Service rendered to the Country

The remarkable rate of growth of the assets of the Union Bank of Canada in recent years was more than maintained during the fiscal year 1917, which ended November 30. The figures for the year have just been made public. They show assets totalling over \$143,400,000, being an increase of 31 per cent. over those of 1916, and a total increase of \$81,600,000, or 75 per cent. While this increase is to some extent the result of a general condition of expansion and activity in the banking business, the Union Bank has succeeded in obtaining far more than its proportional share of the general growth. The figures for 1917 are particularly interesting, because they indicate the very satisfactory results of the first year's work of Mr. H. B. Shaw as General Manager, and also of the first year's operations of the New York Agency, established under the auspices of an advisory committee including such prominent American financiers as Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Gilbert G. Thorne.

Of these assets 77 millions are in strictly liquid form—cash, balance due and high grade securities, forming a liquid reserve of about 57 per cent. against the public liabilities of 135 millions. Current loans are also increased, though in a slightly smaller proportion than the liquid assets. A notable feature of the balance sheet is the volume of the Bank's notes in

circulation, which have reached the sum of \$12,779,662, or more than two and a half times the paid-up capital; the proportion of these notes uncovered by the capital stock is fully covered by the deposit of gold and Dominion notes in the Central Gold Reserve.

Since this great expansion of business has taken place without any increase of the capital stock, it is not surprising to find that the earnings, while moderate for the volume of business, amounted to \$763,463.92 for the year, but from this there must be deducted an amount of \$225,000.00 for taxes, donations and the appropriation to Contingent Account. The dividend and bonus take \$450,000.00 and \$75,000.00 is written off Bank Premises Account, and the remainder is added to the profit balance carried forward.

The Union Bank is continuing its important services to the country and the Empire in the financing of Government business. Its holdings of Canadian and British Government securities show a further increase since 1916, and its immense reserve of Dominion notes (19½ millions, not including those deposited in the Central Gold Reserve) is in itself a notable assistance to the Dominion Exchequer. Both the shareholders and the country have occasion to be grateful to the Directors and the General Manager for the good work accomplished in 1917.

53rd ANNUAL STATEMENT--30th November, 1917

The Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office of the Bank, in the City of Winnipeg, at twelve noon, on Wednesday the 9th inst.

The President, MR. JOHN GALT, in the chair.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report showing the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th November, 1917.

During the year a branch of the Bank has been opened at Elnora, Alberta, and an agency in the City of New York, U.S.A.

Five branches of the Bank which were not giving satisfactory results under present conditions have been closed, as follows:

Grimsby, Ontario; Robsart, Saskatchewan; Glacier, Vanderhoof; and Vernon, B.C.

The number of Branches and Agencies is now 308.

The usual inspection of Head Office and all Branches and Agencies of the Bank has been made.

JOHN GALT,
President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1916.....	\$ 93,160.42
Net profits, for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	763,463.92
	\$856,624.34

Which has been applied as follows:

Dividend No. 120, 2 per cent., paid 1st March, 1917	\$100,000.00
Dividend No. 121, 2 per cent., paid 1st June, 1917	100,000.00
Dividend No. 122, 2 per cent., paid 1st September, 1917	100,000.00
Dividend No. 123, 2 per cent., payable 1st December, 1917	100,000.00
Bonus of 1 per cent., payable 1st December, 1917	50,000.00
Transferred to Contingent Account	150,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account, Real Estate other than Bank Premises, and Alterations	75,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00
Contribution to French Red Cross Society	5,000.00
Contribution to French Wounded Emergency Fund	5,000.00
Contribution to British Red Cross Society	5,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th November, 1917	50,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	106,624.34
	\$856,624.34

General Statement of Liabilities and Assets as on 30th November, 1917

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital Stock	\$ 5,000,000.00	Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 954,667.68
Reserve Account	3,400,000.00	Dominion Government Notes	19,514,069.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	106,624.34		\$ 20,468,736.68
	3,506,624.34	Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	260,000.00
Unclaimed Dividends	5,492.68	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	3,200,000.00
Dividend No. 123, payable 1st December, 1917	100,000.00	Notes of other Banks	770,549.90
Bonus of 1 per cent., payable 1st December, 1917	50,000.00	Cheques on other Banks	3,912,030.75
	3,602,117.02	Balances due by other Banks in Canada	82,984.17
	8,662,117.02	Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	5,193,687.14
Notes of the Bank in circulation	12,779,662.00	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	9,361,729.52
Deposits not bearing interest	44,368,804.40	Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	16,244,470.99
Deposits bearing interest	73,508,157.75	Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	2,933,212.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	372,938.57	Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	6,634,990.26
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,132,882.08	Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	2,938,000.00
	132,162,444.80		\$ 77,000,391.11
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	2,586,609.63	Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	58,791,493.28
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	755.75	Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	3,154,431.66
	\$143,411,927.20	Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	2,586,609.63
		Real Estate other than Bank Premises	370,603.77
		Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	99,974.93
		Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	250,204.91
		Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	1,106,299.25
		Other Assets not included in the foregoing	51,918.66
			\$143,411,927.20

JOHN GALT, President.

Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada.

N. B. SHAW, General Manager.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows: We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In addition to our verification at the 30th November, we have, during the year, checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto. In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. READ, O. R. HEQAN,
Auditors of the firm of
WEBB, READ, HEQAN, CALLINGHAM & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Winnipeg, 18th December, 1917.

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER,
C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l. Manager



SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager
V. C. BROWN,
Sup't of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 • RESERVE FUND, • \$13,500,000

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF LIVESTOCK

This Bank is desirous of assisting farmers to acquire livestock and is prepared to give careful consideration to applications for loans for this purpose.

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office WINNIPEG "SAFEST AND BEST"

Cost of Insurance

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 35 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIX-

TEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?

Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office: 701 Somerset Building Winnipeg, Canada

Manitoba Short Term Loans

Rural Credit Societies are Helping Farmers to Plan and Manage

Want a loan to buy seed—stock your farm—break new land—pay help, or increase production? If so, ask for information and Booklet.

SECRETARY

MANITOBA RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Wheat at \$2.21 and Farm Lands

A quick return from an improved highly cultivated tract of land is what is desired these days by the average farmer, who knows that the price is going to remain high for some time to come, in view of the world-wide grain shortage and European conditions. Such a tract we have, not far from Winnipeg, which, at present prices with average returns only, will pay for itself in two years. There are

2,400 ACRES AT ONLY \$27.50 PER ACRE

of which about 1,400 acres are cultivated, 700 acres of them being in summer-fallow; extensive fencing, excellent house, barns and granary, and magnificent well water. Two other farms of 640 acres and 800 acres, but closer to Winnipeg, similarly improved, only \$20 and \$35 per acre each. Terms easy and within reach of anyone.

Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

348 MAIN STREET

Administrators

WINNIPEG

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply: LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

ALBERTA FARM LOANS WILL NOT OPERATE

"War conditions and unforeseen developments incident thereto have prompted the Alberta provincial government to make a statement of the situation with respect to the operation of the Farm Loan Act, which was passed in April last. It will be remembered that up to that time the United States had not entered the war, that the American market was then open to the world for borrowing purposes. As soon, however, as the United States joined the Allies, her markets were closed to outside borrowers, with the result that provincial sources of supply—one from which in recent years a substantial portion of provincial borrowings had been received—was cut off. There remained only the Canadian market, and the large requirements of the Dominion Government for war purposes have precluded borrowing in that quarter at a rate low enough to make the plan a success.

The main principle of the Farm Loan Act involves the borrowing and the loaning of money, with a percentage added to cover administration charges, and it will be seen that to insure effective results a continuous supply of money at a reasonable rate of interest is essential. The government has, therefore, determined that in the interests of farmers themselves the present is not an opportune time to commence the loaning of money under the Farm Loan Act, and it has been decided to postpone its operation until conditions become more normal. Such is the decision as recently announced by the Alberta government from Edmonton.

BUYING AND SELLING VICTORY BONDS

The closing of the campaign for the sale of Canadian Victory Loan bonds does not mean that you have lost the opportunity to acquire these bonds. If you are one of the people who were not in a position to buy when the subscription lists were open, or one of those who would like to add to the amount of the bonds they already have, the opportunity to buy is still open. In a security issue of this size there are always some people who through force of circumstances have to sell. The buyer of the bonds today has the same opportunity, is just as necessary and serves his country and himself to just as good a purpose, as a person who bought in the first place.

You can secure these bonds by either writing or calling on a reliable bond broker. As there are three different maturity dates for Victory bonds, 1922, 1927, 1937, be sure and specify the maturity date you want, give the amount of bonds desired and state whether you wish your order to be executed "at the market" or at a certain price. As the commission on these bonds is fixed, you can feel that however your order reads they will be bought on the most advantageous terms to you.

As soon as your bonds have been bought, the broker will notify you, giving the price and the cost. You then send a cheque in settlement, and upon its receipt bonds are forwarded to you. If you live out of town, make your cheque payable at par at whatever city your broker is in. Or, if you wish, at the time of ordering the bonds, you can instruct your broker to forward them, when bought, with draft attached for the amount of their cost. Some people prefer the latter method of payment, as it gives an opportunity of inspecting the securities before paying for them.

When you wish to sell these or other bonds, instruct your broker, as in buying, as to the amount and maturity of the bonds you wish to sell, stating whether you wish your bonds sold "at the market" or at a specified price. Your broker will advise you as soon as the bonds are sold, giving you the amount, which will be paid by him to you upon receipt of your bonds. You may then either send your bonds direct to him and he will send you a cheque for their proceeds by return mail or you may attach your bonds to a draft for the amount and deposit them in the bank in the same manner as you would a cheque.

Commission is the charge made by a

Is the Risk Worth While?

Even should a friend of your family agree to act as your Executor without fee, one mistake due to his inexperience might prove very costly to your Estate.

This Company has administered many hundred Estates to the entire satisfaction of the heirs.

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)
COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

MANITOBA BRANCH
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SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH
2119 Eleventh Ave., Regina

ALBERTA BRANCH
McLeod Building, Edmonton

Your VICTORY BOND

- ❑ If you own a Victory Bond or any Dominion of Canada Bond you will want to read our circular.
- ❑ It tells you clearly and plainly all about them,—How to collect your interest—When it is due—How to buy and sell them, and other useful information.
- ❑ We have a few extra copies for free distribution.
- ❑ Write for circular 32 It will be sent you without obligation on your part.

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Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues
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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Estab. 1848. — Funds \$50,000,000.
Low Premiums. — Liberal Policies.
AGENTS WANTED
Apply to Branch Office, Winnipeg

THERE'S MONEY FOR FARMERS

in selling LIFE INSURANCE

One young farmer last year averaged over \$400 per month selling our Policies. Another averaged \$250 per month.

You can do likewise!

OUR POLICIES ARE EASY TO SELL

Enquire:

J. W. W. STEWART
Managing Director

MONARCH LIFE
WINNIPEG

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

A Western Bank Established to Meet Western Needs.

Capital (Authorized) \$8,000,000

Capital (Paid Up) \$1,431,200

Rest and Undivided Profits \$848,554

LOANS ON LIVESTOCK

We will make liberal advances to farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

Branches Throughout the West

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
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Insurance by Mail

If you require information regarding Life Insurance, but for any reason find it inconvenient to see an agent, you can complete the matter entirely by mail.

Send your name, address, and date of birth to The Great-West Life, when interesting details of a suitable policy will be sent by return of mail.

Remember—to "put off" Life Insurance merely means extra cost when you do insure with a big risk in the meantime.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "J"

Head Office: WINNIPEG

Ask for a 1918 Desk Calendar—
FREE ON REQUEST

broker for selling or buying. On government bonds the usual charge is as follows: Up to \$1,000 the commission is 25c a \$100 of bonds, and for orders amounting to \$1,000 or over the commission is 12½c a \$100, or \$1.25 a \$1,000 of bonds.

Unless otherwise specified, prices of bonds include accrued interest from the last coupon date. That is, when you sell a bond the buyer pays you your interest from the last date upon which you cashed your coupon. Thus, if you sell your bonds on February 8 and the last coupon was payable on December 1, you would receive the interest for this period from the buyer. In the case of your buying a bond you would in turn have to pay the seller the interest from the last coupon date. This you would get back when you cashed your first coupon.

UNION BANK'S ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the Union Bank of Canada presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders, held at Winnipeg on January 9, showed that the deposits had increased by nearly \$30,000,000 and that the earnings were the highest last year ever reported. The president, John Galt, referring to the financial condition of the farmers and the cattle raisers of the West stated that they had become unexpectedly highly prosperous. Mortgages had been paid, notes met, store debts discharged, and bank accounts opened. Under normal circumstances, said Mr. Galt, such prosperity would be followed by indulgence in luxury. He pointed that owing to the war with its unknown possibilities, the most rigid economy and the greatest efforts at increased production should be followed. One announcement was that the capital stock would be definitely placed upon a nine per cent. basis. This rate has actually been paid since 1912, but one per cent., however, has been paid each year as a bonus. This rate, it was felt, could be readily maintained in the future. The net profits for the year, after making the necessary deductions, were \$763,463.92. The deposits had grown from \$89,000,000 to \$118,000,000 this year. An increase in the number of directors from 16 to 20 was announced.

NORTHERN CROWN PROSPERING

The Northern Crown Bank, the head office of which is located in Winnipeg, held its annual meeting of shareholders on January 9. The annual report shows that the prosperity of the prairie provinces, in which the bulk of the business of the bank is done, is reflected in the profit and loss account and the balance sheet. Several years ago the bank passed through a period of depression and precautions taken then have resulted in the institution being for the past two years fully prepared for any emergency that might arise. A conservative estimate of the bank's liquid assets puts them at 63 per cent. of its liabilities to the public. A year ago it had 53 per cent. of its liabilities in the same form. The management of the bank appreciates that its function is to lend money for the purposes of commerce and production and that its funds ought to be to as large an extent as possible in current loans. Temporary circumstances have, however, made it essential that a different policy should be followed at the present time. The earnings of the bank for the past year were \$208,608, the largest for several years. Of this sum only \$71,000 was needed to meet dividend charges and they would carry forward in the profit and loss account \$204,612. There has been an extraordinary increase in deposits. These were reduced to about \$12,000,000 by the depression which began in 1912 but are now increased to over \$25,000,000. At the meeting Capt. Wm. Robinson was re-elected president and John Stovel, vice-president. Robt. Campbell is the general manager.

Thrift will help us to win the war, and the lessons we are receiving in thrift will do us no harm when the war is over. But there must be thrift all around. Thrift means a system under which all can thrive—not a system of senseless luxury and ostentation for some and of grinding poverty and hardship for others.

VICTORY BONDS

The POSITION of the SELLER

"I want to say to you, and I say it in all sincerity, my friends, that the man who subscribes for a Government Bond and then sells it immediately when he does not need the money, is not helping the Government; he is hurting the Government. The minute he sells that bond below par when he does not have to do it, he depresses the price of Government bonds; he is stabbing the credit of the Government, which is the very life blood, the arterial blood, of the nation in this great time. I want you to realize it because I think most of these bond sales have been thoughtlessly made. I think most of the men who sell these bonds do not realize what they are doing to their own Government at a time when it needs support instead of hard knocks."

W. G. McADOO,
U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.

However, if your circumstances are such that you **MUST SELL**, deal only through a recognized broker or stock exchange house and get **ALL** your bond is worth. We will gladly answer any enquiry.

Edward Brown & Co.

Bond Dealers

296 Garry Street

Winnipeg, Man.

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

A Solid Foundation

"WHEN a man acknowledges that his wife is dependent upon him, solely, for a livelihood, that man has confessed his need for life insurance in a convincing manner."—Life Insurance Independent.

What will be her source of maintenance when the wage earner no longer provides?

Stocks, securities and real estate may or may not be available when the time comes for them to take the place of your earning power. No man can rely, with certainty, upon such provision being available years hence.

A Mutual policy will provide a fixed income if desired; it will continue at least for twenty years and is payable monthly or yearly, and the amount is not subject to fluctuation like stocks, securities or real estate.

Why not put the future protection of your loved ones upon this solid foundation by means of a policy in the Mutual?

Write for booklet entitled, "Ideal Policies."

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada

Waterloo, Ontario

520

The Northern Crown Bank

Report of the Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Crown Bank was held at the banking house, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, January 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

There were present: Capt. Wm. Robinson, John Stovel, R. J. Macpherson, J. S. Douglas, E. F. Hutchings, Geo. Fisher, John Body (Sanford, Man.), S. S. Cummins (New York, N.Y.), H. Keech (Stony Mountain, Man.), J. N. Hutchinson, M.D., W. A. Cock-shott, Jas. Leslie, H. W. Dearman, L. O. Barr, Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., F. W. Sprado, O. Montgomery, D. A. McArthur, J. A. Thompson and others.

Upon motion by Mr. John Stovel, seconded by Mr. Geo. Fisher, the president, Capt. Wm. Robinson, took the chair.

It was then moved by Mr. E. F. Hutchings, seconded by Mr. Geo. Fisher, that Mr. R. Campbell, the general manager, act as secretary for the meeting, and that Messrs. R. J. Macpherson and Dr. J. N. Hutchinson act as scrutineers.

The president called upon the secretary to read the annual report as follows:

THE REPORT

The directors of the Northern Crown Bank beg to submit to the shareholders the twelfth annual report showing the result of the bank's business for the year ended November 30, 1917, together with the usual statement of assets and liabilities as at that date.

Since the last annual meeting the following branches of the bank have been opened: Steinbach, Manitoba; Dunblane, Portreeve, Scotland and Kenaston, in Saskatchewan. No branches have been closed.

Mr. A. A. Benton, of Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., and Mr. Douglas Dewar, of the same firm, have again been nominated for re-election as joint auditors of the bank.

The directors regret to announce the resignations of Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., and Mr. J. H. Ashdown; the former on account of his inability to give, as president, the necessary attention to the affairs of the bank owing to his intended absence from Winnipeg for prolonged periods; the latter on account of having been elected a director of the Bank of Montreal. The vacancies caused by their resignations have been filled by Mr. Geo. Fisher and Mr. H. J. Symington.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president, Capt. Wm. Robinson, said:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The figures of the statement that has just been read to you by the general manager, speak eloquently for themselves, and make my duty today a pleasant one.

The general financial situation has been so widely discussed that it is familiar to all, and comment by me at this time would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to matters that directly affect ourselves.

The progress of the bank for the past two years has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Two years ago I could not have conceived it possible that the bank could make such a rapid recovery. Good crops and high prices have contributed largely to this result, and there is every reason to hope that these conditions will continue.

The action of the United States government in fixing a minimum price of \$2.00 for wheat for 1918, and the scarcity of hogs, cattle and foodstuffs of all kinds, would indicate that high prices will be maintained at least until the end of the war, and probably for some time afterwards.

You will observe that the assets of the bank have now reached the considerable sum of \$31,603,224, showing an increase of \$11,304,377 since 30th November, 1913, and an increase of \$7,573,958 since 30th November last year. This is, of course, due to the increase in deposits, which now stand at \$25,303,271, as against \$10,378,172 in August, 1915, and \$18,385,000 at 30th November, 1916. An increase of approximately \$15,000,000 in a little over two years, and \$7,000,000 during the past year.

The bank is in a much stronger position than ever before, immediately available assets being \$21,836,027, which includes \$2,600,000 in the Central Gold Reserves. This is 74.85 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public and 89.21 per cent. of its total deposits. The rest and undivided profits now amount to \$920,312.

It will be noted that we have contributed largely to war issues of the Dominion and Imperial governments, and that we are now carrying \$11,587,000 of these securities. I may add that all but \$2,211,000 of these investments are on short terms, maturing in 1918 and 1919.

Held at the Banking House, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, 9th January, 1918

ANNUAL STATEMENT TO SHAREHOLDERS AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 1,429,447.10
Rest	715,600.00
Profit and Loss Account	204,612.93
Dividends Declared and Unpaid	86,707.38
	<hr/>
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 3,854,322.55
Deposits Not Bearing Interest	11,016,605.09
Deposits Bearing Interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	14,286,666.24
Balances Due to other Banks in Canada	1,092.03
Balances Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	7,219.01
Acceptances Under Letters of Credit	46,949.76
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	4,002.05
	<hr/>
	\$9,216,856.73
	<hr/>
	\$31,603,224.14
ASSETS.	
Current Coin held by the Bank	\$ 182,552.86
Dominion Notes held	1,567,304.75
Notes of other Banks	262,586.95
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,012,444.56
Cheques on other Banks	\$ 2,645,116.17
Balances Due by other Banks in Canada	1,494,891.56
Balances Due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	695,914.82
Dominion and Provincial Securities, not exceeding market value (Dominion Government War Issues, \$8,787,000)	8,841,215.00
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian (Imperial Government Short-term Loans, \$2,800,000)	3,014,499.40
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	174,750.85
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	281,695.00
Deposits with the Minister for the purpose of the Circulation Fund	75,500.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	2,600,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$19,823,582.80
	<hr/>
	\$21,836,027.36
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	\$ 7,720,416.77
Capital Stock and Bonds in Subsidiary Company holding Bank Premises	1,250,000.00
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	46,949.76
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	24,250.63
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	87,831.60
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	184,666.40
Bank Premises (fittings, furniture and fixtures) at not more than cost, less amounts written off	353,814.98
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	99,266.46
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,767,196.78
	<hr/>
	\$31,603,224.14

WM. ROBINSON, President.

R. CAMPBELL, General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN CROWN BANK.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of section 56 of the Bank Act, I report as follows:

I have audited the Balance Sheet with the Books at the Head Office and the certified returns from the Branches.

I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required and am of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank, which have come under my notice, have been within the powers of the Bank.

I have checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its offices in Winnipeg, at November 30, in addition to another date at Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto, and find that they are in agreement with the entries in regard thereto in the books of the bank.

The Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. A. BENTON,
(Of the firm of Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Co., Chartered Accountants)
Auditor.

STATEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE BANK FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account on 30th November, 1916, was	\$132,954.86
Net profits for the year ended 30th November, 1917, after deducting expenses of Management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	208,608.08
	<hr/>
	\$341,562.94
Appropriated as follows:	
Dividend No. 17, payable 2nd July, 1917, at 5 per cent. per annum	\$35,729.54
Dividend No. 18, payable 2nd January, 1918, at 5 per cent. per annum	35,736.82
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th November, 1917	14,291.89
Written off Bank Premises	25,000.00
Reserved for Depreciation of Stocks and Bonds	30,191.76
	<hr/>
	\$136,950.01
Balance carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account	\$204,612.93

WM. ROBINSON, President.

R. CAMPBELL, General Manager.

Our Current Loans are slightly lower than we should like to see them, but I would point out that owing to the nature of our business a large proportion of our loans are paid off in full in the fall of the year from proceeds of crop. New loans will be made during the year to replace those paid off in this way, and we expect our funds to be fully employed.

Profits for the year were \$208,608, as compared with \$128,761 last year, an increase of \$79,846, the percentage being 9.72 of our combined capital and reserve. I hope these results will appeal to you as satisfactory. We expect that profits will continue to improve.

Early in the year Sir Daniel McMillan found it necessary to resign from the presidency and directorate of the bank, owing to his inability, on account of prolonged absences from Winnipeg from time to time, to give the necessary attention to its affairs, and later on Mr. J. H. Ashdown resigned from the board owing to his having accepted a position on the directorate of the Bank of Montreal. During their terms of office both these gentlemen rendered most valuable services to the bank. Their experienced counsel and mature judgment will be greatly missed. They will, however, continue to take a deep interest in the bank's affairs, and to use their influence in its behalf.

The vacancies caused by these resignations have been filled by Mr. Geo. Fisher and Mr. H. J. Symington, who are well known to you, and whose services we have been fortunate to secure.

Reviewing the operations of the bank generally for the past two years, we may congratulate ourselves upon what has been accomplished, and the position we now find ourselves in. Increased resources have enabled us to take up our full allotment of loans made to the government by the banks for the purpose of financing the war, and on more than one occasion to take considerable more than was expected of us. We have at the same time always been in a position to amply supply the needs of our clients.

Our funds are now safely and profitably invested, and owing to the liquid nature of a large proportion of our loans, we are in an excellent position to take up any new business of a desirable character that may be offered to us.

During the past year we have secured some valuable accounts and more will no doubt follow.

The Victory Loan and future war loans may to a certain extent retard the growth of our deposits, but on the other hand there is a considerably increased acreage ready for seeding throughout the country which should, with even an average crop, yield sufficient returns for all requirements.

We begin the year with bright prospects, and look forward confidently to continued prosperity. It is to be hoped that our shareholders, both east and west, will assist by using their influence to turn business in our direction. The bank is their bank, and there should be a great future for it.

I regret that Messrs. A. M. T. Campbell and W. R. Bawlf were unable to be present this year. Mr. Campbell is attending the annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company in Toronto on the 10th inst., and Mr. Bawlf was called to Ottawa to attend a meeting of the Board of Grain Supervisors today.

Before closing my remarks I wish to pay a tribute to those of our staff who are serving their country in the various war theatres. Many of them have been wounded, and some have unhappily been killed in action. We owe a debt of gratitude to these brave men.

I move that the report be adopted.

The adoption of the report was seconded by the vice-president, and after a few remarks by Sir Daniel McMillan, and the passing of the usual resolutions, the following directors were elected for the year:

Capt. Wm. Robinson, A. M. T. Campbell, E. F. Hutchings, John Stovel, Geo. Fisher, Sir D. C. Cameron, W. R. Bawlf and H. J. Symington.

At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors Capt. Wm. Robinson was re-elected president and Mr. John Stovel vice-president.

Co-operative Livestock Marketing

Associations—The Agent System—Marketing Stock—Co-operative Shipments

Many thousands of dollars have been saved for the farmers in Western Canada by the co-operative shipping of their livestock. While there are a number of points at which farmers have adopted this method of marketing their stock, yet they represent a very small percentage of the points from which stock is shipped, and when the advantages of co-operative shipping are considered, organization for this purpose has not received the attention the benefits warrant.

Most of this shipping is done through local co-operative shipping associations or through agents of commission companies making a specialty of this kind of work. The shipping associations are very simple. They require little or no capital, and may be unincorporated. Their by-laws are very simple, and most of the work is done through the manager, who is usually also a shipper. Accurate sets of books are kept, and a great amount of the difficulties in connection with clerical work is done away with by the thorough system established by the central commission firms looking after this business. Copies of suitable by-

laws can be obtained from The Guide office or from the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina.

The Agent System

Realizing the great opportunity there is in this field of co-operative endeavor, at least one commission firm, the United Grain Growers Livestock Department, has adopted a system of co-operative livestock marketing whereby farmers at any shipping point may have the advantages and protection of co-operative marketing without the necessity of organizing an association for that purpose. This system is a business proposition from start to finish.

The system, in addition to the yard and office staff of the firm, consists of a local shipping agent usually appointed on the recommendation of the farmers of the community who are interested and likely to be patrons of the system. The shipping agent, when appointed, signs an agreement, is bonded and is responsible to the commission firm, and it in turn is responsible to the shipper from the time the shipping agent accepts delivery of stock until the returns are mailed to the shipper.

Any person may ship stock through the system by arranging with the shipping agent. The owners stand their shrinkage and the expenses of the shipment is prorated on the selling weight of the shipment, thus the small producer and the producer with little knowledge of livestock values is placed in a position to obtain the same advantages and protection as larger shippers and shippers well informed as to livestock values.

Marketing the Stock

In handling cattle through this system it is not necessary to have them weighed at shipping point, as each owner's stock is marked with an identification mark and is weighed separately when sold.

Cattle are marked by clipping a Roman numeral in the hair (preferably on the left hip), and are described as follows:—
J. Brown 2 Steers clip "I" left hip
J. Brown 1 Cow clip "I" left hip
J. Jones 3 Steers clip "II" left hip
J. Jones 2 Heifers clip "II" left hip
O. Olsen 10 Steers clip "III" left hip
W. Thomson 5 Steers clip "IV" left hip
If there are more shippers, higher Roman numerals can be used.

Sheep are graded as lambs, ewes, wethers and rams, and each grade weighed separately at shipping point and marked with colored chalk and described as "red head," "red rump," "blue head," etc.

Hogs are all handled and sold in grades and are classified as "selects," "lights," "heavies," "sows," "stags," and "boars."

"Selects" include well-finished hogs weighing from 150 to 250 lbs. "Lights" are those that weigh less than 150 lbs. "Heavies" form three classes, viz., 250 to 400 lbs., 400 to 500 lbs., and over 500 lbs. There are also three classes of "sows," viz., dry and fat; dry and thin, and wet. "Stags," too, are divided into three classes, viz., under 250 lbs., 250 to 400 lbs., and over 400 lbs. "Boars" are uncertain at any weight.

Each class should be weighed separately at shipping point, and all hogs not grading "select" are called "cut outs" and are marked or described so they can be identified. For marking, green paint about 25 per cent. varnish is found to be a good color and a reliable mark. Each owner's "cut outs" are marked in a different place and are described as "green back," "green rump," etc.

If these instructions are followed there will be no difficulty in making equitable returns to each owner.

On accepting stock for shipment the shipping agent issues an official receipt to each owner.

Complete Statements Delivered

When deliveries for a shipment are completed, the agent makes out a manifest of all particulars of the shipment and forwards it to the commission company on the central stockyards. From this and the marks on the stock the



Percherons and Belgians

Mr. Prospective Buyer

To You I Wish To Announce That Our Barns Are Full and Overflowing With Young, Sound, Quality Stallions.

Since Dec. 10, 1917, we have imported three full car loads of young Percherons and Belgian Stallions. We bought only the good type. These importations, together with the Stallions we had on hand, enables us to show you a complete line to select from, from 1 year up to 6, in blacks and greys. We aim to give our customers a square deal and not only stand back of horses we have for sale, but we also stand back of all deals we have made in the past. We believe we can give you a better horse for your money than any importer in Canada. We buy no culls; therefore have none for sale. We give credit to any one worthy of credit. Should you want either a Percheron or Belgian Stallion write us your wants, and we will be pleased to answer your correspondence.

C. D. ROBERTS & SONS, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg

Bar U Percherons

The Greatest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World

70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

These are all bred on our Bar U and Namaka Ranches, are rising two and three years old, and are the best group of big, growthy draft horses, combining substance, quality and action, ever offered in Canada. They are the get of "Halfax," "Pinson," "Garou," "Americain" and "Icare," representing the best blood-lines in America and France.

PRICES \$600 TO \$1,500 CASH

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO

GEO. LANE
CALGARY, ALBERTA

OR A. FLEMING, Salesman,
HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA

SHORTHORNS

25 Bulls, 6 months to 3 years.

20 Heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull.

30 Young Cows and Heifers, in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis.

This offering is hard to beat; it includes many good show ring prospects. Prices reasonable.

J. BOUSFIELD & SONS, Props.

Orchard Farm

Macgregor Man.

Brood Sows to Farmers At Cost

In order to secure an increased production of bacon in Alberta, the provincial government is buying grade brood sows, which will be sold to farmers at prices prevailing at time of delivery, with one dollar added for service fee. These animals are being purchased at current prices in the stock yards and the packing plants in Edmonton and Calgary. Especial care is exercised to select animals of good length and depth. Growthy, but under-finished animals are the kind chosen. These will be bred between December 20th and January 10th, and repeated, if necessary between January 11th and February 1st. All animals that repeat a second time, also all that fail to come in season at all, will be discarded because of the lateness or uncertainty of the time when they farrow.

A record will be kept of the male to which each sow is mated, and the date of same, in order to be able to inform the purchaser as to the time when, and the type of pig each will farrow.

Boars of Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey, Poland China, Hampshire and Tamworth breeding will be used.

Inquiries and applications should be addressed to the

Livestock Commissioner

Department of Agriculture

EDMONTON

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's
Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body

It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions. CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Backache
Neuralgia
Sprains
Strains
Lumbago
Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and all Stiff Joints



Cured While Working Hard

"I think it my duty to tell you how I used Save-The-Horse," writes J. Moss (Bariff) of Northington, Worcester, Ireland. "The horse is here for any man to look at. There isn't the slightest mark of spavin on either of his hocks. He has been working hard all the time. About four months back he was kicked again, swelling very badly. I used the rest of the remedy on him and he is now the same as ever."

SAVE-THÉ-HORSE

(Trade Mark, Registered)

has a record of curing when all hope is given up, extending over 22 years. Guaranteed by signed contract to cure Ringbone, Thorpin, SPAVIN or Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease, or your money refunded. Be prepared! Write today for FREE Save-The-Horse BOOK, telling how to discover and treat any lameness; copies of Guarantee and expert veterinary advice—ALL FREE. Always keep a bottle on hand.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.

150 VAN HORN STREET, TORONTO, CANADA
(Made in Canada)
Druggists everywhere sell "Save-The-Horse" with signed guarantee, or we send it parcel post prepaid.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Edmonton Spring Livestock Show

"Where City and Country Meet"

APRIL
TWO
TO
SIX
1918

Calf Feeding Competition for Boys and Girls

\$1200.00 IN CASH AND MANY VALUABLE SPECIAL PRIZES
ENTRY FREE

Any boy or girl over nine and under seventeen years of age may enter this competition. Calves of 1917 must be cared for by competitor from January 21st to the time of the

EDMONTON SPRING SHOW

WRITE FOR RULES AND REGULATIONS

Auction sale of pure bred bulls, Thursday, April 4th; Entries close, March 4th. Auction sale of pure bred horses, Friday, April 5th; Entries close March 5th. Show of horses, sheep, swine and fat stock; Entries close March 18th.

INCREASED PRIZES FOR FAT STOCK

Edmonton Exhibition Association Limited

J. R. McINTOSH, President W. J. STARK, Manager.

"Economy" All Cast Iron Tank Heaters

Do Not Give Your Stock Cold Water

The most important thing

in connection with feeding and properly caring for stock, especially in the cold winter months, is to see that the stock is given water warmed to a medium temperature.

Our "Economy" All-Cast Iron Tank Heaters are made for this purpose and are Guaranteed not to Leak.

Will last a life-time.

The body is all cast in one piece. No soldered or riveted joints to get leaky.

They are self-sinking and will remain in the water where placed without anchor rods or weights to hold them down.

Each heater shipped complete as shown in cut, with heavy basket grate, ash pan, poker, cover and smoke pipe.

Made in two sizes, 12-inch and 14-inch.

If your dealer does not carry them in stock, send to us direct.

But Insist on an "ECONOMY"

Write us for Catalogue and prices on

"Economy" Roller Grain Crushers

Our machines Grind as well as Crush the Grain, and do the work more thoroughly than any other machines made.

Economy Foundry Co. Limited Portage la Prairie, Man.



Ever See A Gopher Laugh?

Many farmers have told us that they could swear they've seen Gophers laugh as they filled up their hungry stomachs on grain treated with imitations of Anton Mickelson's Poisons.

He'd never have a chance if he got "My Own Gopher Poison," served for breakfast. One kick and he's a dead Gopher. All packages made by Anton Mickelson have his photo on them as shown here.

If your dealer does not handle we'll ship post-paid. 75c., \$1.00, and \$1.50 a package.

Prairie Chemical Co. Can. Ltd.

ANTON MICKELSON, Manager

WINNIPEG

::

CANADA



Anton Mickelson
MY OWN



GOPHER POISON
GUARANTEED

KILL THEM QUICK

EASY TO USE. PRICE 75c. \$1.00 \$1.50
PRAIRIE CHEMICAL COMPANY
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

company is able to identify each owner's stock and, when sold, have them weighed according to ownership.

When the sales of a shipment are completed, a sales statement and a pro-rated statement are made out giving all particulars of the shipment, and these are mailed to the shipping agent, who is instructed to keep them on file for the inspection and information of the shippers. There is also a statement made out for each shipper showing all the particulars of his own stock, and this, together with a draft for his net returns, is mailed from the commission company's office direct to him.

Shippers are advised to avoid over-feeding before loading for shipment, as over-fed stock do not usually do as well in the yards as normally fed stock, and the owners themselves are the losers.

In weighing stock for shipment special care should be taken to see that the scales are in good order and properly balanced. It should be borne in mind that on the stockyard scales weights less than 10 lbs. are not counted.

Weak and delicate stock are always shipped at owners' risk.

There are numerous charges against a shipment, some of which are regulated by the Livestock Exchange at the stockyards shipped to, and are subject to change from time to time; other charges vary according to weather conditions, market values, and distance from market.

Charges Against a Co-operative Shipment

1. Fitting Up Car.—It is necessary to have cars slatted only in cold or stormy weather.
2. Bedding Car.—The transit insurance regulations stipulate that cars must be well bedded, besides stock made comfortable in transit usually do better in the yards.
3. Local Weighing.—According to local arrangements.
4. Feed and Water.—When the time take to reach destination is likely to be more than 28 hours, it is well to put feed in the racks. Feed is supplied in transit at certain points by the railway company where stock is unloaded and watered.
5. Transit Care.—To comply with the railroad regulations some person must accompany all stock shipments when the distance exceeds 100 miles. The maximum expenses for this service should not exceed current wages for time and actual travelling expenses.
6. Transit Insurance.—To protect shippers against loss by crippling or death of stock in transit, some commission companies carry a blanket transit insurance policy, and all stock shipped through such a system is automatically insured to its full value from the time it is loaded for shipment until it is delivered off cars at destination. The premium charge for this protection is per head based on mileage.
7. Freight.—This is a charge per cwt. based on mileage, with a minimum of 20,000 lbs. for straight cars of cattle, or mixed cars of cattle, sheep and hogs, cattle and sheep, cattle and hogs or sheep and hogs. For straight cars of hogs the minimum is 16,000 lbs.
8. Cleaning and Disinfecting Cars.—When stock is unloaded off cars at the Union Stock Yards the railway company has the cars cleaned and disinfected. For this the shippers are charged a flat rate of 75c per car.
9. Yardage.—This includes weighing off cars for freight, pen room, water and weighing to the buyers. This is a charge per head, and at present is: Cattle, 25c; calves, 15c; hogs and sheep, 5c.
10. Fire Insurance.—All stock handled through the Union Stock Yards is insured to its full value against loss by fire while in the yards, the premium charge being 10c per car.
11. Feed and Bedding.—Usually all stock handled at the various yards is sold fed and watered.

The charges for hay, chop and straw for bedding vary according to market value of feed.

12. Selling Commission.—This charge is set by the Livestock Exchange, and all commission firms operating at yards where such exchanges exist (Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton) are subject to their ruling.

13. Condemnation Insurance.—Sometimes called Government Inspection Loss, and is a discount of half of one per cent. taken off all stock purchased by the packers for slaughter. By a ruling of the Livestock Exchange this discount is given all purchasers of livestock bought by the lb. at this market. Farmers purchasing stockers or feeders get this discount.

14. Co-operative Service.—This service includes:

- (a) Stationery supplies and equipment for handling the co-operative work.
- (b) Telegrams and long-distance phone calls in reporting markets, directing and reporting shipments.
- (c) Prorating returns to shippers.
- (d) Postage and war tax on returns.
- (e) Insuring shippers against loss while their stock is in our care and not covered by transit insurance.
- (f) Local shipping agent's commission.

The expenses vary according to weather conditions, market values and distance from market. All these charges really appear against all shipments of livestock, co-operative or otherwise. The greatest difference is that over and above these it costs those shipping by the local drover or by the old method from 60c to \$1.00 or more per 100 lbs. in addition to the above.

Charges at Winnipeg Yards

The following commission charges were passed at a general meeting of the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange, held in the Industrial Bureau, May 1, 1917, and became effective June 18, 1917. They apply to all shipments to or from these yards:

Selling

Cattle, per car	\$12.00
Local cattle, per head	.75
Mixed cars	12.00
Sheep and lambs, double deck	14.00
Sheep and lambs, single deck	10.00
Calves, single deck	12.00
Calves, less than car lots, per head	.20
Hogs, single deck, 80 hogs or under, per car	8.00
10 cents per head over 80 head with a minimum charge per car for 100 head or over of	10.00
When two box cars are supplied for one stock car, charges as follows:	
Hogs, per head	\$0.10
Cattle, per head	.60
Calves, per head	.20
Sheep, per head	.15
If the commission does not total the mixed car rate of \$12.00, then the mixed car rate will be effective. The maximum charge on two box cars shall be \$20.00.	
Local hogs, per head	\$0.25

Buying

Hogs, per car	\$ 8.00
Cattle, per car	12.00

THE TUBERCULIN TEST

A good deal is heard about the tuberculin test. Some cities require that milk can be sold only from tuberculin tested cows. The tuberculin test is a method used for finding out if cattle have tuberculosis. A specially prepared substance called tuberculin is injected into the animal and a record is kept of the animal's temperature, taken at intervals of two hours. If the temperature goes up a certain number of degrees it is an indication that the animal has tuberculosis, and such animals are removed from the herd.

\$2400 for a Bushel of Wheat

KITCHENER WHEAT

At a Seed Fair held at Dundurn, Saskatchewan, in March of 1917, Seager Wheeler was offered \$15.00 for a six-ounce bottle of his famous Kitchener Wheat. This was at the rate of \$2400 per bushel. The sample was from choice hand-selected heads from his Kitchener seed plots--the wheat that yielded at the rate of 82 bushels per acre. Mr. Wheeler would not sell the sample.

YOU Can Get This Wheat FREE

Development of Seed

In going through your fields prior to harvest you have noticed individual heads that showed a marked superiority when compared with other heads in the same field.

Some of these heads were longer, had a greater number of spikelets, and had more large, plump, fully-developed grains in each spikelet.

In some instances you would find such a superior head on a plant that was thriftier, longer in straw, straighter and stronger than others.

Under proper cultural treatment and by an unremitting process of selection and elimination the outstanding characteristics of such a plant can be maintained and transmitted to the progeny.

From such a plant Kitchener Wheat, a longer, straighter strawed, heavier yielding wheat, was produced. The wheat that has established world records for yield and quality. This wheat has now been reproduced for a sufficient number of years to insure its breeding true to type, according to fixed laws of heredity.

The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased Seager Wheeler's 1917 crop and is distributing it to farmers throughout the West FREE. You should have some of this World's prize winning grain for foundation stock. It comes free and there is no limit on the amount you can secure as long as the supply lasts. A little of your spare time devoted to aiding The Grain Growers' Guide in its \$10,000 "Bigger Yields" Campaign will secure for you an allotment of this heavy yielding seed.



HEAD ROW PLOTS ON THE FARM OF SEAGER WHEELER
Kitchener Wheat was developed by seeding the grains from individual heads on special plots and preserving only the plants that reproduced true to the selected type.

An Unusual Offer

The Grain Growers' Guide has published a new book entitled "The Guide's Better Seed Book." This book is crammed full of the most interesting information and unusual illustrations. This book tells all about the world's prize

wheat. It tells how The Guide's system of free distribution originated. It tells of the influence of breeding and selection on grain yields. It gives all of the details of The Guide's extraordinary plan for distribution of the World's Best Seed--how The Guide is working with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, the Saskatoon Exhibition Board and the Manitoba Agricultural College to provide free summer camps and seed grain short courses for the boys who go into the business of raising seed--how nine boys will be taken next winter, absolutely free of all expense, to the City of Ottawa. There they will be entertained, as a reward for their contribution to this "Bigger Yields" Campaign, by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, the Premier of Canada and the Governor General.

The Guide's Better Seed Book gives descriptions and illustrations of all the different kinds and varieties of the most exceptional collection of registered seeds ever assembled.

It tells how you can secure Red Bobs Wheat, Kitchener Wheat, the world prize-winning strains of Marquis Wheat, Victory Oats, Banner Oats, Thorpe Barley, O.A.C. No. 21 Barley and four varieties of potatoes, absolutely FREE, by simply introducing The Guide into homes where it is not now read.

The coupon mailed today will bring "The Guide's Better Seed Book." This book will tell you how to get the seed that will mean bigger yields, more grain to satisfy the Empire's needs and more money in YOUR pocket after your crop is marketed.

CLIP THE COUPON FOR THE "WORLD PRIZE WINNING SEED"

CLIP THE COUPON FOR THE GUIDE'S "BETTER SEED BOOK"

The Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG MANITOBA

THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK

1-16

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK" containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it.

Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____

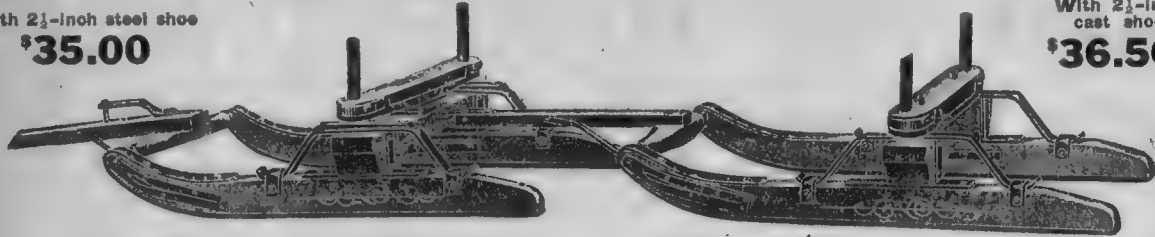
"NEW WESTERN" BOB SLED

Made from Selected Material and Built So They Draw Easily

This style of sleigh is a great favorite in the West, the long runners making it very desirable on uneven roads. Made from extra strong bone dry material, heavily braced and well painted. This sled is made with every care and the runners are trued up so they draw easily without any biting; and this is a very important feature in a sled. We guarantee every one of these sleighs to be made of as good material and workmanship as it is possible to obtain; and no matter what price you pay you would not be able to buy a better sled, and the price we quote you here will save you money on a quality sled.

With 2½-inch steel shoe

\$35.00



With 2½-inch cast shoe

\$36.50

The beams are 6 x 6. Bolsters are 4 x 6, with movable stakes. Distance between stakes, 38 ins. Runners are well ironed up over the nose, which forms a brace, strengthening the runner. Pole is extra heavy and designed to stand heavy teaming work. This sleigh is thoroughly braced and ironed at every point to insure strength. Painting, bright vermilion red, striped and varnished. We carry just the sizes of sleighs as illustrated above, as our experience is that the 2½-inch runner is the most adaptable to Western conditions for teaming and farm work.

No. 30350—Western Bob Sled with 2½-inch steel shoe. Weight, 475 lbs. **\$35.00**

No. 30351—Western Bob Sled with 2½-inch cast shoe. Weight, 520 lbs. **\$36.50**

C. S. Judson Co. Ltd. 669 Logan Ave.
WINNIPEG

SELLERS OF HIGH GRADE FARM SUPPLIES DIRECT TO THE FARMER

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

It's a money-saver— this book we send you free

It's no exaggeration to call this book—

"What the Farmer can do with Concrete"—

a money-saver. It makes money by saving money—for every farmer who reads it and who acts on the advice and instructions it contains. How does it save money? Simply by telling how to build farm improvement of Concrete.

The farmer nowadays realizes that he is under a terrible handicap in his efforts to make money, if he has to be constantly sinking profits in repairs. Only by using Concrete can he have buildings that do not call for repairs and painting. Only with Concrete for his building material can he have his farm fire-proof, waterproof, watertight, repair proof, vermin

proof and sanitary.

In our 100-page book, there are directions which enable the farmer to construct all sorts of improvements of Concrete, in odd times—with the help of his man. Send for this remarkably useful, money-saving book. Mark on the coupon the subjects which are of immediate interest to you.

By building Roads of Concrete we can reduce the cost of living, and at the same time increase the farmer's profits on everything he sells or buys.

The welfare of the farm demands Permanent Highways of Concrete. Our farmers need them for the hauling of garden-truck, fruits and dairy products into town. On Concrete alone can this hauling be done economically. It provides the only surface that resists the wear and tear of modern traffic. Concrete is, in fact, as necessary to successful road building as it is for successful farm construction. Concrete roads, like Concrete buildings, pay for themselves in the saving of repairs.

Signify what you want information about	
FLOORS	DAIRY HOUSES
CONCRETE BLOCKS	BARNs
SILOS	FENCE POSTS
GARAGES	ROOT CELLARS
TROUGHS AND TANKS	ROADS
"What the Farmer can do with concrete"	

The Canada Cement Company Limited, 254 Herald Bldg., Montreal



Henders' Presidential Address

Continued from Page 8

for next year's seeding have been forwarded to farmers.

Our annual conventions and annual meetings of the local associations of Grain Growers have passed many resolutions demanding relief from the oppressive burdens imposed on agricultural industry by legislation enacted in the interests of the privileged classes. Repeatedly have we gone to Ottawa and placed our requests before the government, only to secure a comparatively small measure of success, in some instances, while in other instances the burdens complained of have not only been maintained but increased.

We have, as an organization, devoted a great deal of time to the training of men and women in the duties of citizenship in order to fit them, when the occasion should arise, to be the mouthpiece of their class in framing such legislation as would tend to place our economic burdens more equitably upon the shoulders of all classes of the people.

So far we have carried this work that our movement has developed into a school of thought, whose objects and aims are to train farmers to do clear thinking along financial, economic and social lines. If the rural population and the common people are to have their viewpoint represented in parliament, it can only be done by seeing to it that representatives from their own environment and having their viewpoint are chosen and elected. In this way, and this way only, can they hope to secure legislation that would better the conditions of country life.

However fertile the soil may be, and however frugal and industrious the people, there can be no real progress unless the trade laws and fiscal policy are sound and just. The decadence of agriculture in the older provinces, as well as the west, is unmistakable proof of this fact. In order to have legislation that will be equitable to the different interests concerned, all of these interests should be somewhat equally represented in the passing of such legislation, and until such time as the rural population is adequately represented in parliament by men having their viewpoint and training—it is unreasonable on our part to expect to get legislation that will be just to our industry.

The Farmers' Political Platform

This was what the Canadian Council of Agriculture had in mind when they drafted "The Farmers' Platform," in which they set forth in concise form a body of teaching as well as a basis of action which we believe is reasonable, fair and progressive, and which we believe further is one of the most up-to-date and sane pronouncements prefiguring coming legislation.

May I ask you if you have already not looked into that platform to do so at your earliest opportunity, and if you have already done so, it will be time well spent if you read it again, and yet again, until you have made it part of your very self, and then go out to proclaim it among your fellow-men. It will do you good and it will do them good to do some real thinking along the line set forth in that platform.

As already intimated, we do not desire to minimize in any way the great commercial interests of our people, yet we feel that the work of our association of paramount importance, and which comes directly within the sphere of our operations, is educational and legislative in its character, to see that there is developed in each community the elements and knowledge essential to democracy. Democratic rule requires that the average citizen be an active, instructed and intelligent ruler of his country, and, therefore, the success of democracy depends upon the education of the people along two principal lines, first political knowledge, and second, and what is of far more importance, political morality. Despotism may govern without faith, but democracy cannot. The ultimate security for democracy lies in a community conscience which recognizes that there is a law of right and wrong which is not man made, and which is as independent of human wills as the law of gravitation.

When through the lack of political

knowledge, or political morality, citizens fail to realize their responsibilities, when to realize their responsibilities, when they lose the inspiration which comes through faith in a higher law which neither legislatures nor courts can either justly or safely set aside, then the very foundations of political liberty are swept away, or become a mockery, while the plutocratic oligarchy grasps the reins of power and the servants of the people become their masters.

Democratic Forms of Government

Democratic forms of government do not always make the people free. It is better to have a poor form of government with righteousness in the rulers and character and intelligence in the people, than the best form of government with grafters for rulers, and the people ignorant and indifferent to moral principles. Ideal government is found when we have righteous rulers governing a people of character and intelligence.

So far as a nation we have not made the sovereignty of the people such a dominant factor in the conduct of public affairs as successful democracy requires. Prosperity, opportunity and selfishness induced the people into the broad, speculative highways that were supposed to lead to private wealth, and in the mad rush to be rich, public duties were in many instances neglected or improperly performed, while the community conscience was lulled into acquiescence under the soothing influence of easy money, comfort and pleasure.

Conditions have changed. A terrible price has been and is being paid in life and suffering and sacrifice, for the awakening. But the nation is awake—awake not only to the danger which threatens our free institutions of government from abroad, but also to the very grave dangers which threatens them from home, from the neglect of the citizens to realize their responsibility and to fulfil their public duties.

We give all honor to the men who have gone to fight the enemy at the front, many of whom have paid the supreme price, but is it not therefore the equally imperative duty of those who remain behind to meet and defend our country and its institutions from the dangers that are at home? If it is necessary for the soldiers to be trained to meet the enemies of his country on the battlefield, surely it is important also that the citizens be trained to meet the enemies of democracy in the battle for good government and honest administration.

May we then ask what is the safeguard of democracy? Is it not universal education? And education in its final analysis is only thought. Right education is therefore right thinking, and right thinking can only come through accurate information. The people should be taught particularly on these subjects which relate to government and citizenship. In other words, citizens should and must be taught to think about their duties and responsibilities.

This is manifestly the work of our association. No other organization is so peculiarly adapted for this great work. We have no signs or passwords, grips or tokens, in fact no limitation of restrictions other than those which make for good citizenship, and which we understand to be the fulfilment in the practical affairs of everyday life of one's duty to his neighbor and to the state.

One of the greatest drawbacks to country life has been the lack of community organization; we, as grain growers, are trying to solve this difficulty by planning a local branch in every neighborhood—how to make good use of our long winter evenings, how to get all the people of a district united, how to combine entertainment and instructions so as to induce everyone to take more interest in local and general public affairs; how to make the community an attractive place to live in; how to develop harmony, comfort and good-fellowship out of local resources and material; how to arouse the community conscience, make it intelligent and keep it active so that it will pursue a consistent and persistent course along the lines that lead up to true liberty.

Black Watch CHEWING TOBACCO

Its wonderful
flavour is
different from
that of all other
tobaccos.

"A
Man's
Chew."

HAS
QUALITY



High in
Quality

En-ar-co
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

A Better Lubricant for Any Motor

Let no man sell you "just oil" again. The difference between the price of En-ar-co National Motor Oil and ordinary oil is only a few dollars per year.

AND those few dollars "saved" will cost you power losses and money losses in repair and upkeep bills. In any climate, at any temperature, up grades or over level stretches, En-ar-co will conserve the power your money has bought and insure your motor's longer life and satisfactory service.

For Your Automobile, Tractor, Gas Engine And All Power Machinery

Select your motor oil as carefully as you selected the motor you must lubricate. Investigate—don't buy blindly.

For 36 years En-ar-co National Motor Oil has kept step with the onward march of motor progress. From motordom's experimental days to its present high efficiency, En-ar-co has stood for highest excellence.

If you do not now enjoy En-ar-co satisfaction, this is the season to investigate. Send in the coupon today for free handy oil can and valuable power facts.

For Other Farm Needs

These other En-ar-co products are equally important to every farmer. Only the highest quality products bear the En-ar-co brand. Try

- En-ar-co Motor Grease
- En-ar-co Black Beauty Axle Grease
- En-ar-co Black Star Harness Oil
- En-ar-co National Light Oil
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LEADER New Five Grained Oat

Spikulets contain from 2 to 5 grains each, under favorable conditions "fours" and "fives" throughout the heads which have from 60 to over 200 grains in each. Has yielded

140 BUSHELS PER ACRE

Not a MYSTERIOUS new variety, but bred for a purpose from parents whose history gave promise of producing just such a wonderful oat as it has turned out to be.

New Catalogue Tells All About It
WRITE FOR YOUR COPY TO-DAY!

Indian Head, Sask., Dec. 6, 1917.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Leader Oats that I got from your Company last Spring gave me a very satisfactory yield. These oats were grown alongside of Banner and yielded upwards of 20 bushels per acre better than Banner. I have also found them to have a good stiff straw and to ripen earlier than Banner and am pleased to recommend them to prospective buyers.

(Signed) A. E. WILSON.

NOTE.—Mr. Wilson is not only one of Saskatchewan's largest and best known farmers, but is also president of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hall Commission and commissioner and chief agent of the Canadian Government Seed Grain Purchasing Commission.

HARRIS MCFAYDEN SEED CO. LTD.
FARM SEED SPECIALISTS
WINNIPEG



Proven
By 10
Years'
Actual
Field
Work

7 Speeds Forward or Reverse With One Lever

Move this lever forward to go ahead—back to reverse—neutral to stop. Could any control be more simple? This is one of the many advantages in the Heider Special friction transmission. "I didn't know any more than a six year old boy about an engine when I bought my Heider," says one owner. "Yet I plowed and double disced 200 acres, cut 70 acres of wheat, sowed 110 acres, and had no trouble that I could not locate myself." The

Heider

The Real All-Purpose Tractor

Burns Kerosene or Gasoline

is the unusual tractor. And it gets unusual results. Its friction transmission is one of the

biggest successes ever put in a farm tractor. You cannot strip the gears—nor lose power turning needless parts. You get your engine's best all the time without strain, and without wasting fuel. No sudden jerks in starting the load behind the drawbar

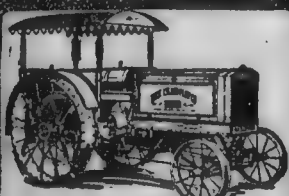
or the machinery on the belt. Burn Kerosene or Gasoline. Especially designed manifold. Switch from one fuel to the other without carburetor changes. The Heider is the thoroughbred among tractors—backed by its own experience of 10 successful years and 63 years of building Rock Island Farm Implements. Write for catalogue and booklet of letters from owners.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.
614 Second Avenue ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

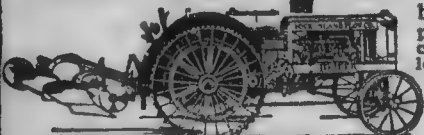
"FRICTION DRIVE BEATS 'EM ALL"

"I believe what makes this engine the high grade that it is, is the friction drive, thereby getting seven speeds without disconnecting the power or running chances of stripping any gears."—T. H. HILBORN, Mohall, N. D.

FAMOUS LINE OF ROCK ISLAND FARM IMPLEMENTS
Includes Discs, Plows, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators, Litter Carriers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Write for Farm Tool Catalog.



Heider Model C, 12-20 H. P.



Heider Model D, 9-18 H. P.
Sold with or without plow attached. One foot lever controls automatic power lift of plow. Gets into fence corners and plows ALL the field.



Rock Island Tractor Plow
No one has been able to beat the plowing made possible with the Rock Island "Front Furrow Wheel Lift" Tractor Plow with "CTX" Bottoms. It's ready for any soil—and the pull of any tractor. Extra high clearance. "CTX" Bottoms turn the furrow slices clear over and prevent air spaces from stopping moisture. This means increased crops.
2, 3 or 4 Bottoms

Meeting the Labor Problem

Continued from Page 7

starvation. There is no question but the small or medium sized tractor at home will conserve labor and increase our production vastly. Within the last few days The Guide has received a pile of letters all confirming this. These letters are unanimous in their condemnation of the duty which is today keeping tractors out of Canada and endangering our chances of winning this war. Here are extracts from a few:

A farmer at Dinsmore, Saskatchewan, says: "I am the owner of 480 acres of land, all under cultivation. Last spring I purchased a 10-20 tractor, and with it I was able to double disc and drag all my land ahead of the drill. This extra spring cultivation gave me splendid results, as, in spite of a dry season in this part, I had a good all round crop, stubble running 18 to 20 bushels and summerfallow as high as 35. In the midst of summerfallowing for next season's crop my man left me, and for nearly a month I was without a man. I went ahead with the engine, leaving the horses run idle, and have 180 acres of summerfallow ready for next season's crop. As my land is very heavy, I found my tractor a little light for the plowing, and sold it this fall (about the end of October). At this time the engine I contemplated buying was selling at \$2,700, but before I had my crop sold and was in a position to buy, this engine has increased in price to \$3,200. The plows which went with this engine sold all summer for \$200. They are now quoted to me at \$380, a total increase on engine and plows of \$680. As you will easily see, this makes this one-man outfit almost prohibitive in price, and yet I cannot see how I can successfully work my land without it. The class of farm laborers procurable two years ago was worth two of the kind you get now, as the men available now cannot drive two horses, let alone four or six. If production is to be kept up, I consider it the imperative duty of the Food Controller to urge upon the government the vital necessity of seeing that small tractors are placed in the hands of the farmers at a reasonable price. More grain will be produced and more men will be available for military service if prompt action is taken in this matter. I might say that the cost of operating my tractor was very little more than I paid my man in wages and board."

This man was manager of a farm of sixteen sections for several years, on which six tractors were used, and knows whereof he speaks.

The following is a quotation from a letter The Guide received within the last week from a farmer at Aneroid, Saskatchewan: "Every authority in the land is howling at us to produce more, but is it not a fact that we are doing all we possibly can, and I believe more than we ever can in the future without more farm help and the removal of some of the lesser burdens which we are carrying. But if the duty was removed on tractors, particularly on the smaller kerosene tractors, it would mean that an increase of 20 per cent. would be seeded in 1919, and if it were done at once without the usual red tape and delay, it would help some in 1918."

Another farmer at Rocanville, Sask., says: "I purchased last June an International 10-20 Titan, and have used it continuously at all farm work this season. At all work, including drawing grain from the machine, cultivating and harrowing summerfallow at one operation, drawing a road grader, etc., it did splendidly."

What the Duty Costs

What does this duty amount to? It is theoretically 27½ per cent. of the wholesale value of the tractor at the point of purchase in United States. It does not always work out exactly this way, because the Canadian Customs Department have on occasions arbitrarily raised the valuation irrespective of this price. Here are a few specimen figures, however, that will serve to illustrate the whole situation. They are given on various sizes most popular in Canada. These are manufactured by the J. I. Case Co., and are the sizes that western farmers would be most apt to import were the duty removed. The duty on other makes is in proportion. This make is only used for illustration. The factory price at Racine, Wisconsin, and the price delivered at Winnipeg is given. The freight per car on these is \$180, and three 12-25 engines make a carload, which leaves the freight on each of that size approximately \$60, which should be deducted from the difference between the prices given below to find what the duty actually costs western farmers.

Size of Tractor	Factory Price	W'peg Price	Cost of Duty exclusive of Freight
9-18	\$1,225	\$1,610	\$325
10-20	1,425	1,875	390
12-25	2,150	2,835	625

This does not mean absolutely that were there no duty these prices might be exactly the same as those given. There would probably be slightly heavier handling charges, but they would not amount to more than a few dollars. Again, of course, the prices of steel are constantly changing, and no company can now guarantee prices for any period in advance. The 10-20 tractor seems the most popular one today.

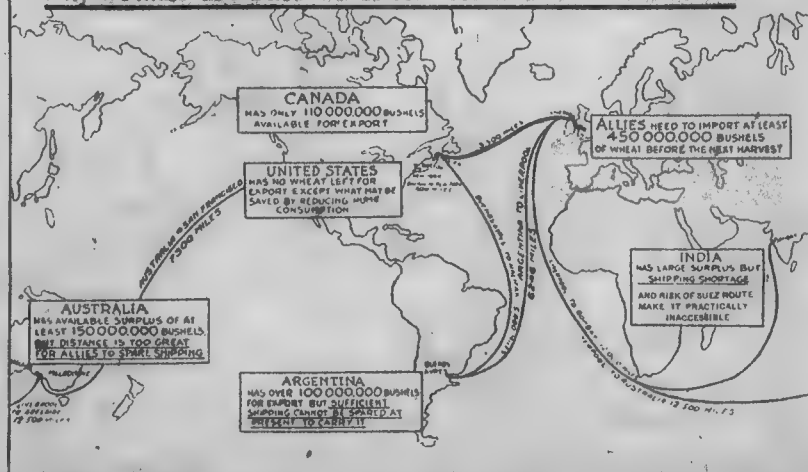
Philip S. Rose, one of the foremost authorities on the tractor situation in America, said recently in the Country Gentleman:

"Next spring will see the biggest market for tractors, plows and all other farm machines in the history of this country. Everybody in touch with agricultural conditions knows this will be the situation. Also, those in a position to know are fully aware of the fact that our farm machinery manufacturers, and especially the tractor makers, will not be able to meet the country's needs. Why? Partly because they are not equipped to turn out the new volume of business, and partly because they are unable to obtain the quantity of new materials needed. Then there is the transportation problem, with interminable delays along the line. The most exasperating phase of the entire situation is the shortage of raw materials."

We Ought to Get Busy

Surely no further warning is needed to get orders in early. Tractor orders

Why we must use Substitutes for Wheat and Wheat Flour



The Strategic Position of Canada and the United States for Supplying the Food Needs of the Allies. Submarine warfare has reduced the world's ocean-going merchant tonnage so that ships cannot be spared for the long routes. The Allies are therefore dependent on North America for supplies. Anything that curtails the food producing capacity of the Canadian farmer assists the U-boats in starving the Entente nations.

from Western Canada ought to be into the factories now and the machines ought to be out on our farms in March. Can that be secured? Not unless we hurry. The Western Food Controller, J. D. McGregor, has realized the importance of this, and within the last few days sent a strong recommendation to Ottawa advising the removal of the duty on tractors. Mr. McGregor believes that it will not be necessary for governments to import tractors as was done in Ontario, but that if free opportunity is given, farmers in the west appreciate their value sufficiently to do the importing themselves. He believes, however, that indiscriminate ordering of every make of machine would not tend to efficiency, and that our efforts should be concentrated on some of the lower priced, popular, but tried machines. There is said to be no imminent danger of a gasoline or kerosene shortage at present in America, and that the shortage in Britain is due to lack of shipping space. Under these conditions there is this added incentive to importation—that by using these tractors we are not only saving labor,

but feed, which will take the place of other grain and liberate more for meat production or exportation, and feed is mighty scarce in southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

What is our government going to do about it? The obligation is being laid on our farmers to produce this year the greatest per capita amount they have ever produced. They are going to do it even though they have not been guaranteed a definite price on any single farm product for the coming year, whereas farmers of most other warring countries have some guarantees. Surely, then, they ought to be given a decent opportunity to live up to that obligation. There are battles on the farm lands of this country as important as those at the front. There are silent heroes at home fighting the battle of food production. Herbert Hoover says: "It is my belief that food will win this war—starvation or sufficiency will in the end determine the victor." Are we going to help the Germans by keeping on a duty which has steadily handicapped our best efforts to fulfil our duty to ourselves, our Allies and democracy?

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 12

one system which we believe would enable them to give a greatly superior service as well as by eliminating duplication and overlapping, effect such economy as would permit of their operation at present or perhaps even lower rates.

Take Duty Off Implements

The resolution dealing with the removal of the duty from agricultural implements was also carried unanimously. It was plainly evident that the convention regarded this as a matter of the utmost importance to the winning of this war for it was greeted with splendid applause. Western convictions certainly have not changed on this question. It was ably moved by delegate McQuay of Dauphin and seconded by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, of the Livestock Association. The text was as follows:

"Whereas, the geographical position of Canada renders her products of peculiar value to the Empire in these days of national peril; and

Whereas, frequent appeals are being made to the agricultural classes to increase their production of human necessities; and

Whereas, the scarcity of competent farm help must be replaced by labor-saving machinery, in order that vast areas of fertile land now lying idle may be brought into use,

Therefore, be it resolved that we petition the Union Government as a war measure to place all machinery and implements required in the production of food-stuffs on the free list.

Mobilize Farm Labor

The mobilization of all male labor as a means of overcoming in some measure the labor shortage and lessening the wide spread between the wages paid men at home and those in the trenches was well covered in this resolution moved by J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound, and seconded by J. Ross, Melita. There were only three dissenting votes in the hall, and every person seemed to have voted among the 1,000 people

present. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the proposition that man cannot fight without food is as indisputable as the proposition that battles cannot be fought without men and

Whereas, not only the military forces, but the civilian population of Britain and the European allies are dependent in a large measure upon Canada for adequate supplies of food and

Whereas, this can only be provided by the most strenuous efforts not only to retain production at the former level but to increase production in a very large measure:

"Resolved that the time has come for the complete mobilization of the man power of the Dominion with a special view to the increase of food production, to this end we recommend—

(1) The closing of all non-essential businesses and the drafting of men for farm work, who are not engaged in essential occupations.

(2) That all bona fide farmers and farm laborers who have been called under the Military Service act be immediately returned to the farms and exempted from military service, so long as they remain at such occupations, except in the cases of large families who have made no voluntary contribution to the military forces of the Dominion. For the sake of the moral effect some representatives of these families should be in the army.

(3) That all available men should immediately be registered with a view of placing them in positions where they may render the most effective service to the nation.

(4) That a maximum wage should be fixed for competent men and a minimum wage for boys and inexperienced men.

(5) That there should be an immediate registration of all those engaged in the production of foodstuffs with a view to bringing together employer and employees.

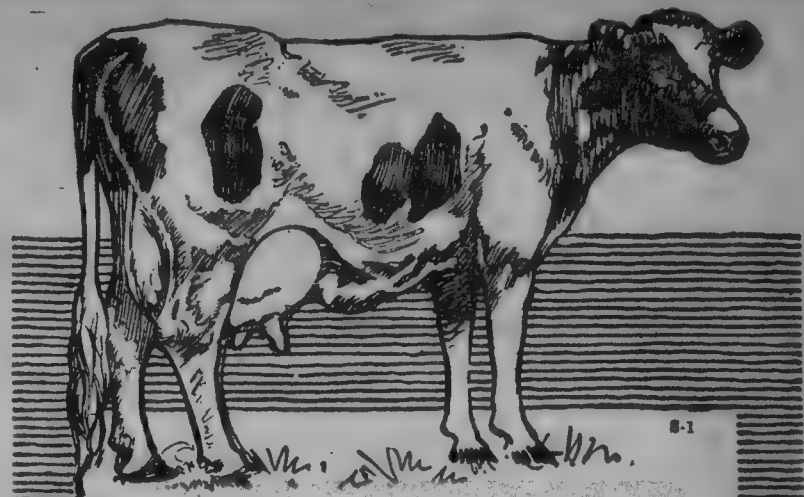
(6) That for the protection of both employer and employee, their relation should be under the supervision of some competent authority appointed by the government."

Reports of District Directors

On Thursday morning the reports of District Directors were received. These were generally brief. The past season has been one filled with unusual difficulties owing to the peculiarities of the season and the shortage of help. T. C. Buckland of Provencher reported a small attendance at the annual district meeting. One local had done a business of \$13,000.00 last year and the same local made a saving of more than \$1,300.00 over local prices.

Peter Wright for Lisgar had little to report in the way of new locals or new membership. The greater emphasis in Lisgar was laid on social and educational lines along which a good deal has been accomplished. The attendance at the annual meeting was fair.

Souris had the second best year since



You Wouldn't Treat Her to ICE CREAM, But—

she likes good things to eat. Make her feed taste good and she will give more and richer milk.

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makes the cow happy and contented. Gives zest to the ration. Sharpens the appetite. Tones up the liver and digestive organs, and makes her get more good out of less feed. NOT a stimulant, but a gentle, health-giving tonic. At your dealer's in pails, 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags.

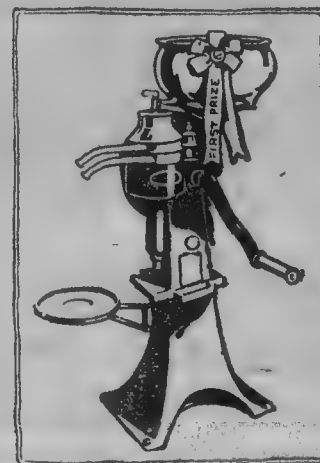
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THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Is a Winner! Why don't you let it win for you?

At the great national and international expositions, the juries have invariably acknowledged the superiority of the De Laval. They awarded the Grand Prize, the highest possible award, to the De Laval at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, as also at Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Paris, Brussels, and all the great world expositions for more than 35 years.

What the world's greatest dairy experts, the men who operate the creameries and the big milk plants and dairies, think of the De Laval is best evidenced by the fact that 98 per cent. of the cream separators in use in such plants the world over are of De Laval make.

De Laval Produced Cream Makes the Best Butter

Since 1892 the National Buttermakers' Association has held butter-scoring contests each year in connection with its Annual Convention, and at every such Convention butter made from cream separated by a De Laval Separator has scored highest. This is a 100% record for the De Laval. No room for chance there. Only unusual merit made such a record possible.

Proof of the superiority of De Laval Separators and of De Laval produced cream has been piled up and multiplied so many times that it is no longer questioned. It is an accepted fact.

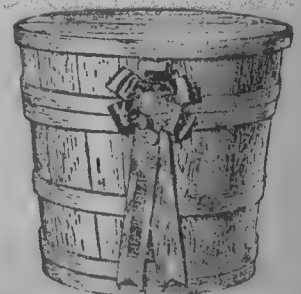
If you are without a cream separator, or in need of a better one, let the De Laval start winning a bigger cream profit for you NOW.

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Winnipeg Vancouver

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American
FULLY GUARANTEED
CREAM SEPARATOR

ASOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$17.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

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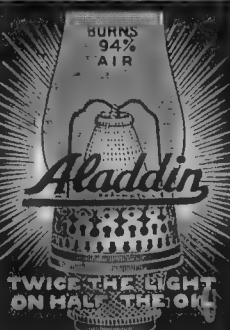
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Here's your opportunity to get the wonderful new Aladdin Coal Oil Mantle Light Free. Write quick for particulars. This great free offer will be withdrawn as soon as some distributor starts work in your neighborhood. You only need show the Aladdin to a few friends and neighbors; they will want one. We give you yours free for this help. Takes very little time, no investment. Costs nothing to try the Aladdin 10 nights.

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Having closed large Wolf contracts, I will pay for immediate shipments, large or small quantities, plus express charges as follows:

	Ex. Large	Large	Medium	Small
No. 1 Cased	\$12.50	\$10.00	\$7.00	\$5.00
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the district was formed, both as regards new locals and membership. Eight new locals with a new membership of 400 were started. A summer educational campaign was carried on in both Souris and Lisgar by Mr. Wright and Mr. Jones. Picnics in the district were very successful. Mr. Jones reported that two district conventions were held, one at Napinka, another at Minto. Both were very well attended.

George Gordon for Brandon reported an increased membership. Much more was done than ever before in the way of co-operative buying. One new association was formed. One association did a business of \$31,000.00. By the co-operative trading carried on a closer acquaintance has been cultivated among the members which tended strongly to keep the association thriving. The local at Oak Lake which sent 80,000 lbs. of flour to the Belgian Relief the first year of the war has been keeping up its record since that time.

P. D. McArthur and Wm. Milne for Portage la Prairie and Neepawa respectively, have encouraging reports on the work in these two districts.

Frank Simpson for Marquette pointed out that financial difficulties was one of the great things they had to contend with in his district. This he hoped to see overcome by raising the membership fee. It should not be necessary for officers to dip into their own pockets to pay expenses for the association. In Marquette, out of fifty-four locals, only nine were represented at the district annual meeting.

R. J. Avison of Dauphin regretted that the necessity of giving so much time to Canadian Council of Agriculture and other work of a similar nature had made it difficult to carry on a more active propaganda in his district. Dauphin contains a large percentage of Ruthenians and a considerable number of French. Some literature had been printed in both languages for distribution among these people. He asked where the English speaking members

Deafness



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would be without The Guide to assist them.

W. J. Ford for Swan River, F. H. Wieneke for Selkirk and Andrew Graham for MacDonald, regretted that they had been unable to accomplish more in their districts during 1917. Mr. Graham believed that the presence of three railway lines through his district was a handicap in calling a successful district meeting, in that it was impossible to get the people from along the three lines all together at once.

Work of Council of Agriculture

R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, gave a most interesting address on the aims, objects and work accomplished by this Association. Originally when matters of federal interest were to be considered, the executives of the various associations got together. This inter-provincial council was extended in 1909 to include the Dominion Grange in Ontario. In December that year the Canadian Council of Agriculture was organized but nothing appreciable was done until July, 1914, on account of the lack of financial support. At that time it was agreed to reorganize and include the executives of the various bodies which now make up the Council of Agriculture. Among the accomplish-

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

Auditors' Report

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Membership Dues	\$4,751.52	Organization Expenses	\$375.40
Pooling of Railway Rates	14.95	Convention Expenses (1917)	278.25
Sale of Supplies to Branches	119.05	Directors' Meetings	473.82
Grants from United Grain Growers	1,500.00	Executive Meetings	142.55
Grant from Manitoba Legislature	1,500.00	Salaries	2,992.50
Convention Program Advertising	265.00	Rent of Office (13 months)	325.00
Advertising Returns from Year Book	551.51	Postage	235.00
Commission on Subscriptions to The Guide	16.75	Renewal of Guarantee Bond	5.00
Contribution from Mr. and Mrs. C. Burnell	10.00	Printing and Stationery	1,060.85
Contribution from Convention Delegate		Telephone Rental and Calls	82.75
Beaver Branch	5.00	Subscriptions for Local Papers	9.05
Refund from Canadian Council of Agriculture re Meetings	231.30	City Light and Power	7.35
Balance on Hand from 1916	774.98	Loan Returned R. C. Henders (\$300 and Interest \$28)	328.00
		Can. Council of Agriculture Meetings	197.90
		Express Paid	2.40
		Repairs on Typewriter and Stamp	1.70
		Paid F. M. Pearson for Advertising	
		Secured	12.75
		Grant of \$100 per year to Canadian Council of Agriculture for 1916 and 1917	200.00
		Outstanding Check Paid	50.00
		Exchange on Checks	10.61
		Cash on Hand	5.00
		Cash in Bank	2,944.18
	\$9,740.06		\$9,740.06

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand	\$2,949.18	Public Press Account	\$ 80.75
Office Equipment	282.50	Sundries	12.75
G. G. Buttons on Hand—Value	120.00	Balance	3,488.18
Record Books on Hand—Value	195.00		
Stationery on Hand	15.00		
	\$3,561.68		\$3,561.68

War Relief Account

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Balance on Hand from 1916	\$ 515.58	Special Case Discharged Soldier	\$ 25.00
Contributions in 1917	1,541.46	Canadian Red Cross	400.00
		Manitoba Patriotic Fund	225.00
		Returned Soldiers' Association	125.00
		Y.M.C.A. Overseas Department	300.00
		Belgian Relief Fund	300.00
		St. John Ambulance	23.60
		Halifax Relief	65.00
		Exchange on Checks	1.00
		Cash in Bank	592.44
	\$2,057.04		\$2,057.04

To the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.
Gentlemen:—We beg to report that we have carefully examined all Books, Checks and Vouchers, and found the Books in good order and Vouchers for all expenditures.

Total Receipts \$9,740.06 Total Expenditures \$6,790.88
Cash on Hand and in Bank 2,949.18

War Relief Account as per Statement.

ROBERT REID } Auditors
J. M. ALLAN }

January 8, 1918.

ments of the Council to date, Mr. McKenzie mentioned first the formation of the Farmers' National Platform, adopted at all the conventions last year. A pamphlet embodying this was put out last June which, he believed, was one of the most widely distributed pamphlets ever issued by any organization. The work of the Council in meeting the Government on the wheat deal last summer was reviewed. A delegation of the Council appeared before the Board of Grain Supervisors and made definite recommendations which apparently had a great deal of influence in determining the action of the Board of Supervisors in setting the price of wheat. An organization was formed during last year in British Columbia. The United Farmers of Ontario, a comparatively new but exceedingly enthusiastic body, has done a great work in enthusing public opinion along progressive lines in that province. A recent convention of 800 delegates was held in Toronto. Requests are now coming from the Province of Quebec that clubs similar to those of United Farmers of Ontario be formed in that province. Mr. McKenzie thought immense possibilities lie before the Council in unifying different races in Canada and breaking down racial and religious prejudices. The educating of the foreigner in Grain Growers' ideas was a most important matter. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McKenzie for his able address.

Election of President

Just previous to the closing of the first session on Thursday, R. C. Henders was re-elected as President of the association for 1918. Mr. Henders thanked the executive and association as a whole for the loyal support given him during the past year. He preferred to withdraw from the position since he had now been called to Ottawa to represent the movement in another capacity as member of the House of Commons and he feared this would take up too much of his time to give proper attention to the Association. The delegates would consider no other name however, and he was unanimously re-elected. One delegate said, "We will conscript Mr. Henders for this year." In thanking the Convention for their confidence, he warned them that he would not be able to devote as much time to it as he has done up to the present, and that he, in turn, would conscript their loyalty and co-operation to a greater degree than ever before.

Three names were proposed for vice-president, J. S. Wood, Oakville; J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound and Peter Wright, Myrtle. Mr. Wood and Mr. Wright insisted on withdrawing their names. Mr. Wood was extended a hearty vote of thanks and was made an honorary life member of the association in appreciation of his past services.

C. Rice-Jones, Vice-President of the United Grain Growers Limited, dealt with the amalgamation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Company. This union is now complete. It had been charged with being a combine which Mr. Rice-Jones did not deny. He emphasized the fact that combines themselves are not wrong unless their objects are harmful. This is a combine for the protection of the many against the encroachments of the few. The new company is the largest exclusively farmers' company in the world.

At present a committee composed of Mr. Rice-Jones, H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers' of Alberta and R. C. Henders has been appointed to bring in a report on the operations of the co-operative supply department of the company in relation to its dealings with the various locals and elevators throughout the two provinces. This work has not been completed yet. There is such a variety of organizations and methods of dealing amongst these local associations, that it has become absolutely necessary to evolve some better system of linking them up with the central commercial body. Members must not be allowed to lose interest in the local association, as these locals are the mainstay of legislative action and of the commercial bodies. He thought distinct advantage might be taken of the freight rates case to work up a lot of interest, and show other farmers what

the Grain Growers were thinking about. He stated an arrangement might be made whereby in livestock and supplies, profits might be distributed on a co-operative basis. Permanency is absolutely essential in any definite trading relationship which may be worked out. The fact that about half of the business of the central body is handled through elevators where the central keeps agents over which it has direct control, while the other half is handled through local associations, renders it very difficult to either give uniform treatment to the farmers or to distribute dividends on a basis of equality.

The company is going to build no elevators this year. Advances in prices of everything would make them cost ninety per cent. more than last year. This means that the annual overhead on each elevator would be increased \$900.00 over 1915.

It is not the policy of the company to put in stocks of goods at all the locals, because a fine differentiation increases the overhead charge altogether out of proportion to the benefit rendered. At the present time, organizers for the United Grain Growers are completing the units agreed to under the new arrangement.

Fraternal Delegates' Greetings

Greetings were brought from the Saskatchewan Women's Grain Growers' Association and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Mrs. McNaughtan and A. W. Hawkes. The women of Saskatchewan are doing much

special work amongst the children by organizing "Juvenile Grain Growers." The Grain Growers, not the Church nor the Government nor any other organization in Western Canada had been the first to recognize that women were better than idiots and entitled to equal rights with men. The greatest work the men could now do is to help the women live up to the responsibilities.

Mrs. Walter Parlyb, President of the United Farm Women of Alberta, emphasized the importance of co-operation beginning in the home. Wherever there was a live women's local in Alberta there also was a live men's local. The country is affected to too great an extent by tuberculosis of farm life. The care and education of the race is the work of women and they must be organized to do this properly. It is more difficult to organize women's work because there is no direct economic benefit offered to the women. A great drawing power in organizing the men has been the saving of dollars and cents. Women's organizations for a time at least, tends to increase their work, hence the greater sacrifices they are making.

Resolutions

Thursday evening was taken up with the passing of the following resolution on community service:—

Since the strength of the nation lies very largely in the character of its citizens, in the integrity and happiness of its homes and in the social and economic efficiency of its local communities, And since the course of our develop-

ment as an organization has opened to us doors of unique opportunity for influencing and moulding rural life,

We, the Grain Growers' Association of the Province of Manitoba, accept loyally the moral obligation with which such conditions confront us, that we should set ourselves with purposeful endeavor to the development and expansion of the life amid which we move in order that the people who live and labor on the land may take a larger and worthier place in the life of the nation.

And to this end we urge the officers of every local branch to take counsel among themselves and with their membership as to how best they may.

1st. Unify and inspire the local committee for its fullest self consciousness and its most efficient activity:

2nd. Enlist the sympathetic co-operation of all the best elements, the finest moral spirit, the best trained intellect, in the community for the cause.

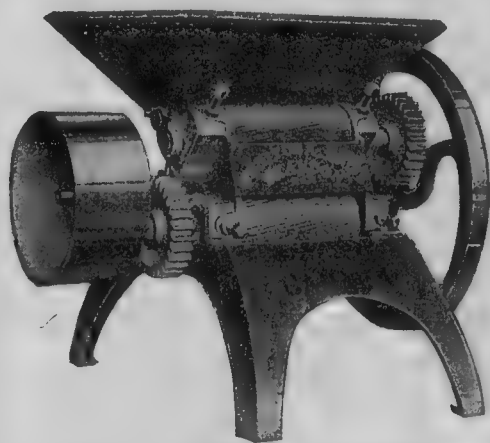
3rd. Promote the education of the people, and especially the youth in the principles and the spirit of democratic citizenship.

4th. Encourage the development of effective community workers and leaders.

This resolution was ably proposed by Rev. A. W. Kenner of Whitmore, and seconded by Rev. B. A. Hoey of Dugald. Rev. Hoey emphasized the importance of having teachers with social consciences who can interpret history and literature in terms of social righteousness.

Continued on Page 43

It is a proven fact that rolled oats makes the best feed for work horses, and with the high price of grain every farmer can well afford to have a two or three-roller crusher for this purpose.



2 and 3-Roller Crusher

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What will it cost ME?

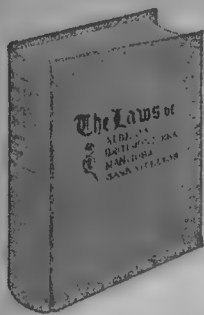
That's just the question—What does it cost me to equip my home and farm buildings with electric lights? If the cost is moderate, would you dispense with the dim, dismal, light which comes from the smelly, smoky, greasy oil lamps, and substitute in its place the clear, joyous, bright electric lights? Would you make sure that your family would not be endangered by fire, as hundreds of homes are burnt down, and lives lost each year through fires caused by matches, overturned lamps, and lanterns in barns?

Perhaps you have delayed buying a Home Electric Lighting Plant on account

of the expense. That's just where this simple, self-contained "Mor-Lite" Plant fits your needs—and your pocket book—for it is the most economical outfit in use in the West today. There is little expense or labor connected with its operation. The simple pushing of a button starts the engine and a flood of clear, white light fills the room—a light that is insurance against fire, that protects the children from those terrible accidents that are too common.

Let us tell you all about this plant, and give you the complete cost. If there is not one of our dealers near you, write us direct.

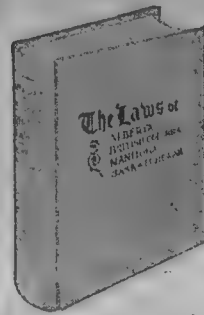
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There is a chapter explaining the peculiar provisions required in wills, and exemplifying the principles of the inheritance laws of the Western Provinces in Canada. Also gives a contest proof form of drawing up a will. Aided and guided by this chapter you can draw up this important document yourself.

The making of your will today will not hasten your death one instant.

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Do you know the property rights of a wife? The rights of a wife owning goods? The necessary conditions of marriage? The law relating to the marriage of infants. The liabilities of a husband re the debts of a wife contracted before marriage? These and many other questions peculiarly affecting married women are enumerated and defined very clearly.

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Author of "The Rosary"
The heroine, believing she had lost her betrothed lover, either through unfaithfulness or death, while he is absent on a crusade, enters a convent. After she has taken this step the hero returns. From this interesting situation the author develops a novel that, for decided power and charm, for dramatic effectiveness and prevailing wholesomeness, challenges comparison with "The Rosary." Price Postpaid

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- 17.—What constitutes a Partnership?
- 18.—How can an overdue Note be collected?
- 19.—How much will the Insurance people pay?
- 20.—How do I make a lawful Last Will and Testament?

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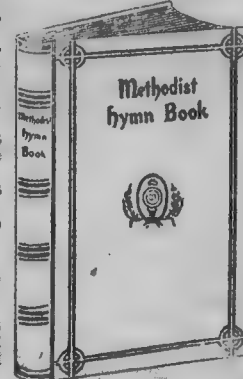
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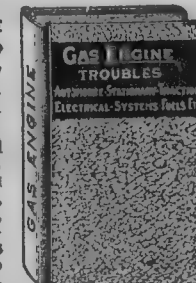


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HANDLING HEAVY LAND

Our method of handling stubble land which is intended to be seeded either to wheat or coarse grains is to disc in the fall, or, failing that, to disc in the spring as early as possible after the snow has disappeared and the ground dry enough to work. After the snow has melted away, the land is usually left quite firm on the surface, and evaporation of the soil moisture takes place far more rapidly from a firm surface than from a loose one. Hence the importance of loosening the surface soil by the disc or some other tool. By discing the field early in the spring a mulch is formed over the entire area much more quickly than the field could be plowed. In this way a great deal of the soil moisture is prevented from being evaporated. We set the disc to cut about two inches into the firm soil, just deep enough to turn over the soil, thus covering the weed seeds and giving them a chance to germinate before the plowing is done. In this way practically all the weed seed of the previous crop may be germinated before the plowing is done. Comparatively clean soil will then be turned into the bottom of the furrow. Discing the stubble before plowing breaks down the stubble, mixes it with the surface soil, and gets it into better condition to be turned under by the plow, and will be more readily converted into humus and made available for use by the following crops. We have found also when the land has been well disced either in the fall or in the spring, that the plow runs easier and the soil turns up mellow and freer from clods.

If the field is intended for coarse grains, we usually wait until May 15 to 20 before plowing, which gives the weeds a chance to germinate. We then plow to a depth of about five inches, and follow immediately with the subsurface packer well weighted. It is preferable to pack each day's plowing before leaving the field, as the fresh plowed ground dries out very quickly if left in the furrow. The effect of the subsurface packer on fresh plowed ground is more noticeable and does much more effective work if used closely after the plow than if used after the ground has dried out for a few inches. The object of using the subsurface packer is to obliterate the air spaces by crowding the furrow slice down on to the subsoil, thus re-establishing capillarity and creating a firm seed and root bed. The subsurface packer not only pulverizes clods, obliterates air spaces left by the turned furrow, and re-establishes capillary connection with the subsoil, but it also leaves the surface loose, thus forming a mulch to protect the packed portion beneath.

After we have the seed and root bed made fine and firm with the use of the subsurface packer, we harrow thoroughly both lengthwise and crosswise. The field is then ready for the seeder. We aim to plant the seed deep enough to place it into the moist soil just beneath the mulch. I think it a mistake to sow too deeply, as deep seeding does not necessarily mean deep rooting. After the field has been seeded, we usually wait for a few days before harrowing. This gives any weed seeds which happen to be lying near the surface a chance to germinate. We then harrow with a set of light wooden harrows, which puts the finishing touch on the field. We have followed the method outlined above for some years, and from our experience and observation we have found it to be the best method of handling the soil gives the best results ally on our heavy land in this district. Every farmer should do a little experimental work on his own account to ascertain what method or system of

handling the soil gives the best results on his own particular farm, ultimately adopting the method which he has found by comparative results to give the best returns on the average.

Man. A. ATKINS.

PREPARING STUBBLE LAND

In preparing land that has grown a crop the preceding year for another grain crop, there are several points to consider that relate to almost any conditions. No set method is practicable for all conditions of soil, but by considering the principles that affect the treatment each can adopt a method to suit local conditions.

Fallow leaves soil in the best condition for growing a maximum crop. Stubble land has less stored moisture, less available plant food and an inferior physical condition. To offset these lacking elements we adopt a certain method of cultivation in the spring.

My land is a good heavy loam that does not bake nor drift badly. I have tried discing the stubble before plowing. For land to be sown late, say in June, it proved very beneficial. For seeding in April or early May I see no advantage. Land that is clean is plowed without discing; if dirty or to be sown late, it is double disced or skim plowed and plowed for crop again after a growth appears.

Plowing shallow will give a good crop some seasons, but I find in order to be fairly sure of a crop in adverse seasons it pays to plow around six inches deep all the time. I cannot make a seed bed to hold or retain moisture without deep plowing. Moisture in the soil is the great controlling factor in growing good crops, therefore its conservation is my chief point in view. I attach a harrow behind the plow, which does valuable work in checking evaporation at a time when the soil is most exposed to wind and sun.

After plowing and harrowing once, we make the seed bed, first making the soil fine, then making it firm or compact. The harrow is generally the only implement used before the seeder. If the land is at all rough or lumpy, it pays to disc or cultivate first, then harrow twice before sowing. For wheat I always pack both before and after seeding on spring plowed stubble. Every experiment has proved that it is a good method on my land. The packing can be done with the harrows, and for oats or barley I find that two strokes of the harrow are better than packing. I think in seed bed preparation few people have yet appreciated the value of two, three or four strokes with the harrow. For putting the soil in a condition to store and hold moisture, thus making plant food available, and for improving the condition of the soil, making it more suitable for plant growth, the harrow and cultivator cannot be excelled.

The seed is sown two or three inches deep on stubble land, it being intended to have a fine compact soil layer both above and below the seed.

With shallow plowing we have a good covering and a hard root bed with no room for root growth downwards. That is where stored moisture lays, and if the plant root cannot reach it easily, we have a stunted plant and a poor crop. We pack immediately after the seeder; it encourages quick, even germination, a condition necessary if a good, even stand of grain must result. We must then leave the land in the best state to stand weeks of steady evaporation; a mulch is restored by harrowing again. Often the last stroke is the most profitable. I have tried harrowing the growing grain. The only time I see a benefit is when it is harrowed just as the plants show through and millions of

COST OF GROWING WHEAT

The cost of growing wheat is a subject of more than common interest just now. Estimates have been made and widely published. These, however, have not been made by the men who grow most of the wheat. The Guide is giving the farmers themselves an opportunity of stating just what the cost was in 1917 of growing wheat under the three-year rotation commonly followed. Full details of the plan have been published in previous issues. Write for extended report forms. They will be gladly furnished on application, to any farmer who wishes to make an estimate.

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K70	Garton's 22	1.12	1.09
K71	Garton's 22	1.09	1.06
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3189	Early Red Fife	3.80	3.80
3204	Red Fife Registered	3.75	4.10
3212	OATS—American Banner, McKenzie's Special Strain	1.40	1.40
3213	American Banner Registered per 100 lbs.	4.50	4.50
3217	Abundance	1.25	1.20
3293	Garton's 22	1.25	1.20
3214	Newmarket	1.25	1.20
3215	60 Day or July	1.40	1.30
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3290	North Dakota Resistant 52	4.70	4.70
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3262	Mensury	1.90	1.65
3268	Manchurian 871	2.05	2.30
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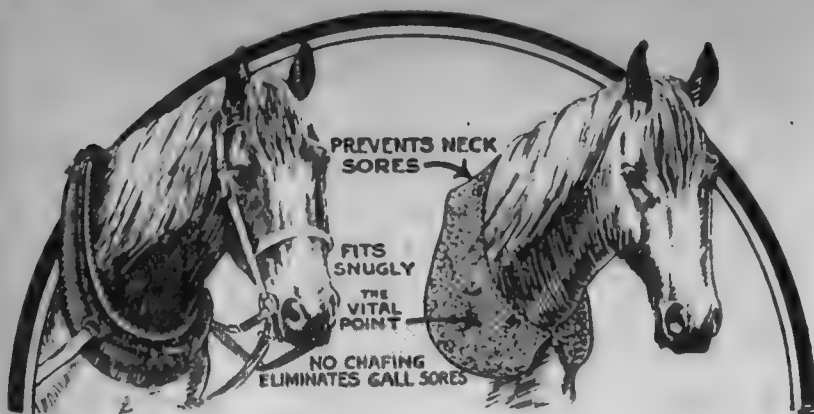


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tiny weeds are in their first leaf. It is almost always well to harrow then; after that stage it is doubtful.

Since the field was stubble we have been over it seven times at least. Does it all pay, or would it be better to do it half and have a bigger acreage? My last example was with two fields both alike. One cultivated four times gave 23 bushels to the acre, the other eight times at an extra cost of \$2.00 per acre gave 41 bushels to the acre. The profit for good work was large and easily figured.

Man.

THOS. W. WOOD.

WORK ON LIGHT SOIL

One of the best methods of handling stubble land in our district, where the land is somewhat light and will drift, is as follows: If the land is fairly clean, say the first crop after summerfallow, take a diamond or spring tooth cultivator and dig it up fairly deep, say three or four inches. You cannot use the webfoot on account of the stubble catching so much, but the spring tooth does the work all right. The reason I think that method is one of the best is that it helps to preserve the moisture more than shallow spring plowing or discing. If you have the power, a very good way is to plow six or seven inches, taking up a little, not too much, new soil. Run a subsurface packer on it just as soon as you can to save the moisture and get the furrow slices compacted. Sow your seed, and if your land is fine and will blow, pack it again. If it is heavy and lumpy, I think I would harrow so as to break them up.

I don't like discing for wheat in the spring because it opens up the ground, which dries out too quick, but if you disc it deep with a double inthrow and outthrow disc, and harrow it down, so as to close up opening, I think you could venture wheat on it, if the ground is clean. If the ground has a few weeds in it, you had better plow it, as plowing gives the crop a better chance from the weeds. If the land is very dirty, full of wild oats and other

satisfactory results: Give two strokes of the harrows after plow. Then sow the grain and follow with the packer and one more stroke of the harrows. If it is new land or inclined to be soddy, it should have three or more strokes of the harrows before seeding.

If barley is to be sown, I like to disc or skim-plow the land either in the fall or just as soon as the snow goes in the spring, following up as given above when ready to sow. The merits of harrowing growing grain have been discussed at great length, so there is not much left to say on the matter. I have found that the most important thing is to see that the soil is neither too wet nor too dry. By being too dry I mean you should not harrow when it is hot, dry weather, liable to scorch any of the grain that is damaged by the harrows before it has time to recover. Also avoid harrowing in frosty weather or when the grain is first coming through.

Man.

"ALFALFA."

SPRING CULTIVATION OF ALFALFA

Q.—We have an alfalfa plot of four acres that was sown five years ago. It yielded heavy crops but there is a lot of wild barley in it which is gaining ground every year.

We intend to use the plot as a pig pasture. Would it be advisable to give it a shallow plowing in the spring or a discing in order to kill the wild barley and increase the yield of alfalfa?

G. M. O.

Man.

A.—The cultivation of alfalfa fields is a subject that is receiving considerable attention at the present time. The consensus of opinion at the experiment stations in the south is that in the drier districts cultivation is beneficial both in conserving moisture and controlling weeds. For this purpose both the cultivator and disc are used. Best results, however, are reported from the use of the alfalfa renovator and alfalfa cultivator. The former is an implement similar to the disc, excepting that instead of a cutting blade there are sharp spikes about six inches long. The latter is similar to the duck-



The First and Second Prize Men at the Cut Knife, Sask., Plowing Match.

weeds, and you are bound to put in some crop, plow the stubble down six inches. Get it down good and firm and sow one bushel and a third of spring rye per acre two inches deep, and if the ground is fairly damp you will have a paying crop, even if it never rains a drop—that is, barring hail. At least, that is the way it worked out for us last year, and we did not have any rain until after the rye crop, which went 15 bushels, was cut.

One of the best methods, I think, of handling stubble in the fall is one we followed last fall. But it takes a lot of work. As soon as possible after threshing we disc our stubble and then put six horses on a 14-inch gang or four on a sulky and plowed deep. It is necessary to get a sharp shear every day, otherwise the second day you will be doing shallow plowing in places, if your land is heavy. Put a section of harrow or a small packer behind the plow. I do not like to have too smooth a field for winter, because the wind blows the snow off.

Sask.

J. McCONNELL.

GOOD CULTIVATION PAYS

In preparing stubble in the spring for crop, a great deal depends on the crop that is to be sowed, and also the time you have in which to put it in. For my part, I think it is better to put in a smaller acreage and put it in right.

For wheat or oats the land should be plowed as soon as convenient, and should be kept either packed or harrowed right up behind the plow. If it is old land, I find the following gives

foot cultivator, but has sharp pointed teeth. In Manitoba, Mr. J. D. McGregor, the premier alfalfa grower for this province, always cultivates his alfalfa fields in the spring and after each cutting with a special spring tooth cultivator. He claims this is the secret of his success, and believes that if it were generally adopted throughout the province it would overcome many failures with this crop.

On the investigational field, Manitoba Agricultural College, we have an experiment under way to determine the value of cultivating alfalfa. Since the alfalfa was only sown in 1915, this is the first year that data has been collected. It is therefore not conclusive, but points to what may be expected.

	1st	2nd	
Cultivation	cutting	cutting	Total
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Uncultivated	1,500	2,100	3,600
Drag harrowed in the spring	1,600	2,200	3,800
Disc in the spring	1,740	2,200	3,940
Disc the previous year after second cutting	1,700	2,140	3,840

The indication, therefore, is that spring discing or cultivating will increase the yield. It will also help in the destruction of the weeds. In discing, the disc should be weighted down to make it cut into the ground with the disc set almost straight. This is necessary, for it is given any "cut" it will destroy the crowns and kill the plants. For this reason plowing could not be recommended.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Poultry Work in the West

Departmental, College, Experimental Farms, Marketing, Etc.

By Professor M. C. Herner

The poultry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College has introduced what is probably the first course of its kind in the West. Correspondence courses have been popular with many poultry men for a long time, but this is the first one of its kind to be started in the West. The demand for this kind of a course has been growing for some time, and now that it has been decided to put in such a course we are looking forward to getting into touch with many more students who are vitally interested in poultry raising. A correspondence course does not carry with it the many advantages of a regular course at a College, but at the same time through such a course a thousand and one helpful hints will be thrown out, and the whole question of poultry production gone into thoroughly. Students can be reached in this way who will never be able to leave home to take in any kind of a college course.

Enormous Experimental Field

In experimental poultry work there is an enormous field for poultry men to conduct work that vitally affects the future of the industry. In this country so little seems to be known of what constitutes an ideal poultry house that we find an endless variety of houses scattered from one end of the country to the other. What are the best feeds, and how should they be fed, and many other factors affecting feeding have as yet been barely touched in the West. Incubation, brooding, and rearing, are questions which have a direct bearing on the future of the industry, and yet these subjects have received but little attention in the way of experimentation in this country. Disease is taking an enormous toll every year, and unless the poultry departments of the Western provinces take immediate steps to control and stamp out these the future of the industry will be very seriously handicapped. The best methods of guarding against diseases and combatting them will have to be worked out by someone within the next few years. These and kindred subjects form an unlimited field for poultry experiments.

Breeding and selecting for heavy egg production is a line of work now taking up considerable time of the poultry department of the agricultural colleges, and also that of some of the experimental farms. This work alone will have a wonderful effect on the industry in the way of increasing the egg products of the farm. Stock and eggs for hatching from good bred-to-lay strains scattered over the country cannot help but increase the egg production.

In the way of outside poultry work all provincial poultry men have their hands full. The call for expert advice on all phases of the industry is insistent. The demands for lectures and demonstrations is rapidly increasing and is probably heavier in poultry than any other agricultural subject. The judging of live and dressed poultry shown provides a good field for expert opinion to dilate on what constitute quality, condition and finish, in both live and dressed poultry.

Extensive Outside Work Carried On

All four poultry departments are doing extensive outside work along the lines here indicated. Such work demands men of a practical nature who understand farm poultry keeping from the ground up, and men who have the faculty of being "good mixers." The outside work probably depends more on being a good mixer than on any other single thing. In the outside work farmers especially demand to be "shown how," and a first hand knowledge of the question as it affects them is highly important. Some 95 per cent. of the eggs and dressed poultry that enter the trade come from the farmers, so we can readily see the necessity of giving the farmers the help and advice they require.

Throughout the Western country there are distributed large numbers of local poultry associations, made up largely of small specialty breeders, residing in cities, towns and villages. These associations have a claim on the service of the provincial poultry authorities.

These breeders have done wonders for the industry in bringing stock that represented pure-bred standards and ideals, and distributing eggs for hatching and breeding stock over the country. Innumerable farm flocks and high grade purchased stock owe their origin to the interest and enthusiasm of these breeders, and the question before the poultry experts is to teach these breeders the great opportunity that lies before them in developing and improving their chosen breeds in both egg and meat production. They should be united in a close bond of unity, and brought into closer touch with the great army of producers who have as yet nothing in the way of stock, representing pure-bred or even high grade standards. British Columbia and Alberta poultry departments have taken a good step in bringing the poultry breeders before the public by compiling and issuing a Provincial Poultry Breeders' Directory, which is distributed throughout the West.

Clubs and Laying Competitions

Boys' and girls' clubs, and their activities in poultry work, have formed a large part of the outside work in some of the provinces. Manitoba is notably strong in this respect. The interest taken by the boys and girls in poultry and poultry work is a good indication of what the possibilities of the industry are after these amateurs have grown up. In many cases these youngsters assume control of the farm flocks, and do it with credit to themselves. Besides educating the boys and girls to the proper method of handling poultry, the work also has a good effect on the grown-ups, and they certainly take a greater interest in it than they would were there no boys' and girls' clubs. Poultry work on the farm can be done by the younger boys and girls quite easily, and now is the time to train them to it.

The Departments of Alberta and British Columbia have conducted laying contests for the last three or four years with quite satisfactory results. The educational effect of these contests have been widespread and far-reaching. The breeders have become alive to the need of breeding for egg production, just as much as for type and color, and with it will gain the confidence of the farmers, who comprise a large per cent. of the buying public.

Co-operative Marketing

In the line of co-operative marketing of poultry and poultry products, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba have taken quite a prominent part. During the last three years the poultry department of Saskatchewan has co-operated with the co-operative marketing branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in operating a poultry marketing car over difficult lines of railroad through the province. The success with which the work met the first year of its inception has been such as to warrant putting it on for three successive seasons. Besides operating the car, there were also established a few central killing stations, to which farmers shipped their poultry to have it killed, packed and marketed. The importance of this line of work can be judged by the amount of poultry actually marketed. Professor Baker, who is in charge of poultry work for the province, and head of the poultry department at the University of Saskatchewan, sums up the work as follows: "The amount of poultry actually marketed for the farmers has increased from 26,000 pounds in 1915 to probably 75,000 pounds this year. Besides supplying a cash market for the poultry raised on the farms, this movement puts the poultry in such shape that the packers are glad to buy and handle it. It helps take care of the fall rush of poultry, and prevents the 'dumping' of a lot of poorly dressed stuff on the market in November and December, with a consequent drop in price."

(To be continued in next issue)



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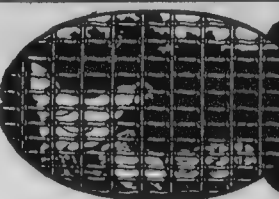
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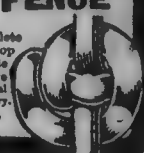
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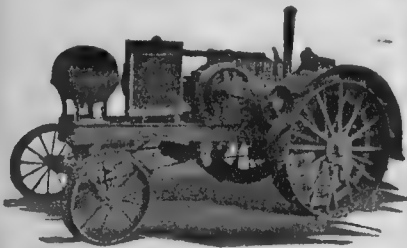
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The Deeper Life

The Inevitableness of Prayer

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

The problems that are involved in prayer are among the profoundest that have exercised the human mind. They are bound up with that idea which is beyond all other ideas in its mysteriousness and the variety of forms it has assumed—the idea of God. But whatever the conception of God has been in different ages and different lands, high or low, profound or simple, moral or immoral, abstract or concrete, near or remote, personal or impersonal, prayer has always been. It is one of the deepest and most irrepressible instincts of man. All peoples pray. All individuals pray, for it may safely be alleged that there is no man from whom some sudden and overwhelming danger or agony will not wring at least the cry, "O, God!" And that is an appeal, a prayer.

In the very extremity and wantonness of their seeming irreligiousness, in their oaths men confess the same imperious instinct. The only expression which can content men in the extremity of their wrath, however lightly it may be used by the thoughtless and the irreverent, is a prayer, and the most solemn and awful of prayers.

It is the tremendous office of war to strip the souls of men of all conventionality and sham. Unreality shrivels in its fiery breath. Only the judgment day itself can surpass war as a revealer of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Whatever endures that test, whether good or evil, is real. A prominent Y.M.C.A. worker, long at the front, has said recently that all men in the trenches pray.

Prayer is an instinct, universal and all-compelling. For a time it may slumber. Frivolity, unremitting toil, intellectual difficulties, evil and perverse attitudes of the will, may bury it under neglect and forgetfulness, but sooner or later there will be the earthquake when the seemingly dead and buried instinct comes forth from its grave.

Now, instinct in our day is assuming a new and profound significance. Few philosophic books in the last quarter of a century have exerted as marked an influence as Professor Bergson's "Creative Evolution," and "Creative Evolution" is mainly a glorification of instinct. The deepest wisdom of life is being found to belong to the unconscious or sub-conscious depths of our nature.

"Nothing worth proving can be proved or disproved."

The supreme affections and loyalties and obligations may be deemed rational, but their origin and authority are not in the realm of the consciously rational, but in the deeper and more mysterious realm of instinct. Some forms of self-denial may be justified on rational grounds as the surrender of a less for a greater good, but most of the higher forms, and especially the sacrifice of life itself, it is difficult or impossible to justify or secure on purely rational grounds. All disinterested good acts, that is all really good acts, men do, not from reason, but from instinct.

We might rest the case for prayer, then, simply on the fact that it is unquestionably a universal instinct.

But the legitimacy of prayer has another foundation. Prayer is bound up with the idea of a personal God. And God must be personal. He must be intelligent, moral, free, because we are, and the Power that made us could not put anything into us not in Himself. The painting can contain nothing that was not in the painter; the poem nothing that was not in the poet.

And if God is a person as we are

persons, though His personality may be infinitely higher and richer than ours, then it is impossible to exclude prayer from our relationship to Him. For in all relationship between persons there must be reciprocity. It is true there can be a sort of fellowship between a man and a mountain or a river or the sea, or between a man and a machine,

as a ship or a locomotive; but it is not the fellowship that can exist between persons. It is not a friendship. Friendship demands that each counts for the other, that each influences the other, that each communicates with the other. Friendship cannot permanently exist that is all one-sided.

And so because man feels that there must be a God, and that this God must be a person, he feels justified, and even he feels impelled, to make known to God his thoughts and desires. If he could be convinced that there was no response from God, that God was not human

enough to understand him or too superhuman to care, and that consequently prayer was either a superfluity or a futility, God would fade out of his life. Let any father ask himself what sort of a relationship would exist in these months between his child and himself if he were to tell that child that henceforth there was to be no prayer, no shy approach, no whispered revelations, no expression of the child's wishes and hopes. The father would undertake to make all suitable provision for the child's welfare up to the full measure of his ability. The child must rest content with the well planned arrangements. What would be the result? The father might still love, the child might from a material standpoint be well cared for, but there would be an increasing and intolerable heart hunger on both sides, or a creeping and deadly indifference. Fellowship in any tender and intimate sense there could not be.

And so, if religion is to exist in any form but the coldest and most formal recognition of a Supreme Being, certainly if it is to exist as the filial spirit which Jesus has taught us is true religion, there must be prayer.

In short, in regard to prayer, as in regard to so many of the deepest questions of life, it is becoming plain that the truest wisdom is to trust the human heart at what we feel to be its best. The human heart and not the metaphysical discussions of theologians nor the so-called laws of the physical scientist is the truest revelation of God. The philosophising and the scientific intellect have their work and their rights, but for long their authority has been enormously exaggerated. The way to God is much more direct than either of them supply. Philosophy can never comprehend life. The study of the physical universe will never disclose the heart of God. "No man hath seen God at any time. The only begotten Son, who is ever near to the Father's heart, He hath declared Him." And Jesus, who is "the outbeaming of the Father's glory," can only be understood through the heart.

"The heart makes the theologian," said one of the wisest of the old German theologians, who seem to have left in Germany so few successors. There is a fuller revelation of God to be found in a mother's heart than in all the rest of the world beside. And every mother knows that as no baby can live without caresses and kisses and all the tender endearments of motherhood, so no mother and child can be to each other what God meant them to be unless the child can pray to the mother, and the



Dr. BLAND

mother can make the child feel that those prayers are worth while.

The sufferings of these dark days are the travail pangs of a new birth, not only of liberty and of democracy, but of religion. The absorption in money-making is now impossible for most, and will soon be made impossible for the few. The frenzied individualism of the competitive struggle is passing. The tyranny of a rationalising philosophy and a purely physical science is being overthrown. The religious standards set by the professionally religious and by people of certain temperaments, too long regarded as the specifically religious temperaments, are giving place to the simple and human and catholic standards of Jesus.

In the new age that has already begun religion is going to be recognized as an element in all sorts of people, in men as much as in women, in grown-ups as much as in children. Religion is going to company with men, not in their hours of devotion or sorrow merely, but in their work and their play. That strange, false shame men felt about it will vanish. Religion will again in the western races become the natural atmosphere of daily life, as once in the middle ages, and will yet in eastern Christendom, and men will frankly and unashamedly claim the great human privilege of prayer.

Manitoba Farm Women Organize

Continued from Page 13

ible in a large measure for such large numbers, for there was not effectual enough medical inspection of immigrants on their arrival, and consequently many were admitted who should not be allowed such a measure of freedom. "Canada has too long been a dumping ground, but while we do not want to keep good citizens out of the country, there should be a little more discrimination as to who should be admitted and who should not."

Mrs. Elliott outlined a highly commendable future policy. She advocated that all mental defectives should be made wards of the state, "their mental incapacity and not their poverty or crime to be the motive of the state's interference." This means special protection, supervision, segregation, classification, and in varying degrees maintenance. She advocated that a home be established in each province where such cases might be taken care of. This home, the speaker thought, should be a large industrial farm where the defectives might be properly classified and segregated, and where adequate equipment and means might be provided to make them wholly or partially self-supporting. This was a splendid paper, and a very lively discussion ensued both on the paper and on the resolution which came before the convention concerning the establishment of such an industrial farm.

A Message from Saskatchewan

Mrs. McNaughtan, of Saskatchewan, in her usual practical and bright way, brought a splendid message to the Manitoba convention. She named her address "The Open Door." She said that the farmers' organization was the open door for women of the west. "This might be illustrated," the speaker said, "by considering those who sent the farmers' candidates to Ottawa. Who did send them? The farmers and a large number of the women. The Farmers' Platform might rightly be called the farmers' Bill of Rights." She strongly advised that every woman should get a copy of the platform and read and study and inwardly digest it. "The farmers' platform, if carried out, would mean a democracy worth dying for. It is the finest organization in the world, but it needs still more power, and this means an increased membership." Mrs. McNaughtan pointed out clearly that if women wished to do their work through another organization that was all right, but in case they chose to do so they should also belong to the farmers' organization, and so give their influence to this splendid movement.

Mrs. McNaughtan dwelt on one aim of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, that of Canadianizing the foreigner from coast to coast. She said that no other organization could provide such a common meeting ground for

those of every race, creed and nationality. She cited one organization with a membership of 21 which represented 11 different nationalities. Mrs. McNaughtan then dwelt on the different phases of work dealt with by her organization in Saskatchewan. She pointed out that at first they attempted to work at everything under the sun. They saw that with so many irons in the fire, so to speak, that they were dissipating their energies. They are gradually evolving a basis of work along which they are achieving real and permanent good. She told of the co-operation existing between the Women's Section of the Grain Growers and the various organizations, the Equal Fran-

chise Board, the Social Service Council, the Homemakers' Club and the Department of Agriculture. This was splendid, and in so doing they were a much stronger body than they could otherwise be. Saskatchewan is trying to get medical aid within the reach of every woman, man and child in the province, and they are making splendid progress. They have lately begun special work with the "Junior Grain Growers," and this new line of work promises much for the future. The Juniors have their own programs and work, and are getting a splendid foundation for future work. This is something which the speaker considered of eminent importance. She told of the Saskatchewan

women's campaign for labor-saving devices, for club libraries, for school fairs and in patriotic work. Mrs. McNaughtan brought just the suggestions and hints which were most helpful for the new organization in Manitoba.

Child Clinic

Mrs. E. O. Wieneke, who is specially interested in child welfare work, gave a splendid address on the need of clinics for children up to school age, and for the benefit of mothers of such children. This was a paper which was particularly well received by the convention. The need for an aggressive policy of child conservation was at last gaining the prominence it deserves. She

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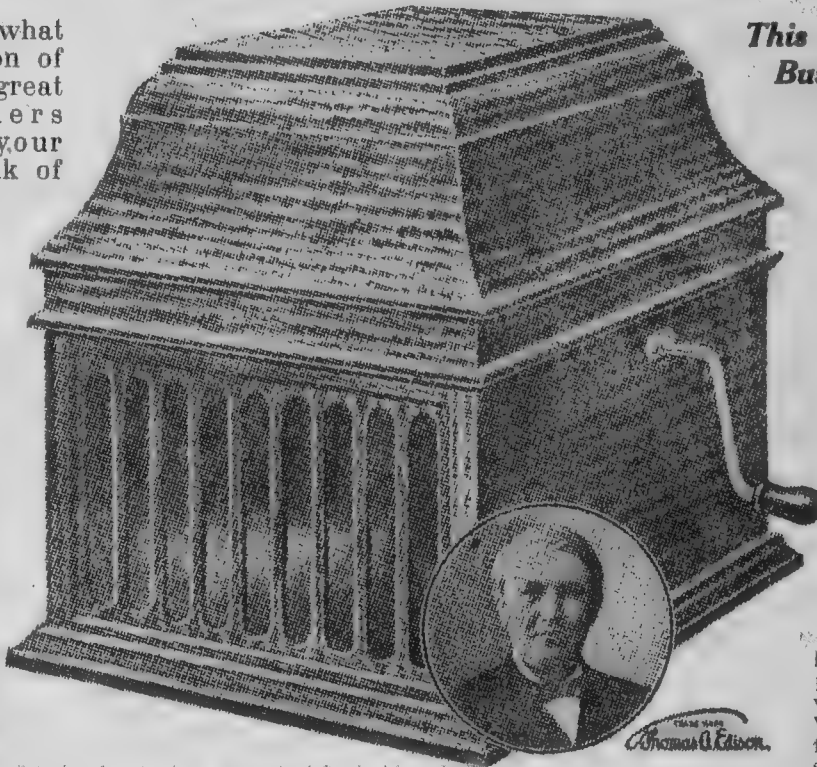
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called attention to the high infant mortality rate all over the world, and told of a successful baby clinic which was held in Stonewall some time ago. She advanced an excellent policy of establishing in each municipality a baby clinic, say twice in each year, and advised that attendance at the clinic be made compulsory.

Mrs. Macgregor, district director for Neepawa, gave an excellent address on "Twilight Sleep." Last year there was much discussion on this question, and Mrs. Macgregor was instructed to make what research she could and report at the 1918 convention. Her paper showed a careful and thoughtful study. She said: "The method is more or less successfully used in Hungary, Argentine Russia, Germany and England. While some of the early continental reports are antagonistic and record failures, the British medical reports are practically unanimous records of success. In one of the Scottish maternity hospitals its use is such a daily occurrence that no record is even kept of the number of births treated in this way. It is no new thing, but a scientific medical method of child birth which has stood all the tests of experimentation and is now an accepted and perfected institution in many countries."

The speaker pointed out that one charm of the method from the mother's point of view is that there is none of that sense of terror and suffocation which accompanies the placing of a mask over the face, and the drug is administered by a hypodermic needle. The drug has a direct effect upon the nervous system and brain. The method eliminates both pain and shock. Mrs. Macgregor said that mothers should make a study of the history of the method, and if convinced that it is safe enough for a trial, they should demand that it be given. Its use is up to the mothers of this country, for unless they make an insistent demand they will not have an opportunity to have its benefits. She said that in Canada today there were perhaps less than a dozen doctors who were using the method, but those who have mastered the use of it have practically 100 per cent. success, and among the patients there is not one record of injury to mother or child. She said: "We hear on all sides that Twilight Sleep has been discontinued, and various reasons are given for its discontinuance. That old-fashioned bogey, 'they say,' is responsible for most of the rumors." Mrs. Macgregor urges a careful study of the problem, and stated that the average person knew little or nothing about the matter. An eastern paper lately undertaking an investigation said that the doctors absolutely refused to give facts for publication. While some might feel that they would like to have done so, it was against the ethics of the profession to talk for publication. The speaker urged publicity.

Yearly Programs

Miss Clendennan, of the Farmer's Advocate, gave an excellent address on the benefits of a planned yearly program. She drew attention to the fact that thousands of our western women were now doing club work in one or other of the patriotic societies. They now had the club habit. When the war is over these clubs will fall into disuse. The members will naturally turn their attention to other clubs, and the club of long standing and achievement will receive this splendid army of new workers. She urged the Women's Section to keep before it an ideal of organization to take care of the reaction certain to follow the war. She thought, too, that while patriotic work was absolutely necessary, it was a mistake to forget the hundreds of other things in the building up of a new country such as this which were just as necessary and just as deserving of our efforts. Miss Clendennan said that club experts were now convinced that only by a planned yearly outline of work or study could real achievement be reached. She said the old short-sighted way of hit or miss resulted in too few hits and too many misses. Miss Clendennan's address was practical and full of help for the club workers, who were going to their homes with an increased enthusiasm for 1918 work.

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The evening sessions were as far as possible left free so that the delegates might meet in the main convention hall. Some excellent addresses were given in that part of the convention, and were much enjoyed by the women delegates. On Thursday afternoon the women delegates were invited to a lecture delivered by the Hon. George W. Brown, of Saskatchewan, to the Women's Canadian Club on a phase of the food conservation problem. The program of the convention, however, was so filled that a very few felt free to accept the kind invitation. On Friday afternoon the Women's Canadian Club entertained the delegates to tea in the Prince Edward Hotel. This was a sociable and pleasant function, and a recreational hour much appreciated after the difficult convention sessions.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Wieneke made the presentation to the winning organizations in the membership contest. There were two classes, those organizations formed in 1917, and those organizations formed prior to 1917. The Little Souris Women's Section was the prize-winner in the first class, and the Dropmore Women's Section took second place. Oakville won first place in the second class, and Brandon won second place.

Resolutions

Resolved, that a request for the adoption of the Twilight Sleep method in maternity cases where required be sent to the provincial legislature, coupled with an appreciation of the efforts of the health department in its splendid work for women and children.

Resolved, that a child clinic be established in each municipality at some suitable place where mothers and their children may receive free medical advice until the child attains school age, this clinic to be held twice each year, and attendance at such clinic to be made compulsory.

Resolved, that free land be available for women.

Whereas, Federal matters require the closest co-operation of the rural women of the Canadian west,

Resolved, that an inter-provincial council be formed composed of two members of the executive of each provincial women's section to confer on all matters pertaining in common to farm women in the three provinces.

Whereas, the shortage of food is so great, the scarcity of labor so acute, and the cry for greater production ever increasing,

Be it resolved that the government be asked to establish in the college of agriculture short courses for the benefit of women who wish to undertake suitable forms of farm labor.

Resolved, that the resolution passed by the main convention on Wednesday night re the duty on farm implements be amended to include labor-saving devices for the home.

Resolved, that the resolution passed last night by the main convention re the conscription of man power be amended to include women power.

Resolved, that the provincial legislature be asked to make and enforce laws by which all mental defectives would be made wards of the state, and provision be made for them to be wholly or in a measure self-supporting.

Resolved, that the provincial legislature be asked to amend the Municipal Act to extend the municipal franchise to the wives of property owners and vice versa, and that they be made eligible for all elective and appointive municipal offices.

Resolved, that we, the members of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled here, ask for an appropriation of \$500, or more if this is found insufficient, to carry on our organization work for the year 1918.

Resolved, that the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association affiliate with the National Council of women.

Resolved, that an expression of our thanks be conveyed to the Brandon City Council, to the Women's Canadian Club and to the members of the press who so kindly assisted and co-operated with us in making this 1918 convention so great a success.

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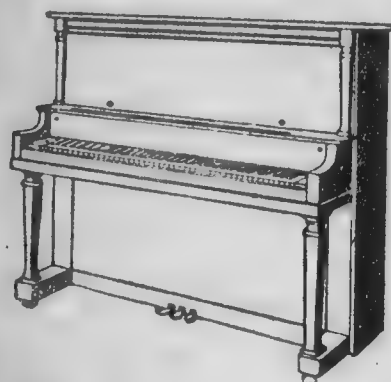
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Our stock of Sheet Music and all small goods must be sold at once in order to make room for a new and larger stock of Pianos, Organs and Victrolas.

We are discontinuing this department and this stock must be sold within twenty days for extended improvements.



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These Pianos regularly sell for \$450.00, but will be sold while they last for

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DO NOT DELAY

We must be frank. On Saturday alone we sold more of these big bargains than we expected to sell the first week.

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Rural Schools

ONE-ROOMED SCHOOL PASSING

In writing of the one-roomed rural school as he finds it in his inspectorate, Inspector Best of Winnipeg says: "Five of 47 of these buildings have spare rooms, three have basements, three have shed extensions, and two have teacher's residences. Some are new, of recent design and fairly serviceable; others are venerable, old-timers, the material of which chased the festive ox-team across the plains in the long, long ago. They served the purposes of school, church and general assembly to passing generations, but the shadows have fallen upon them and the last call is near.

"Why should we build a new and modern school-house?" is a question often asked. "Why should we not?" is the answer. Do we live in the same houses, worship in the same churches, travel over the same trails, ride in the same vehicles, wear the same garments as a we did a quarter of a century ago?

"Manual training, physical training, school gardens, hot lunches, domestic arts, sewing, knitting, supervised and organized play, boys' and girls' clubs, school fairs, etc., have come into our school life and come to stay. The boy scout, the municipal nurse, medical inspection and social movements of various kinds demand a newer and better type of building than the temporary shelter erected at much self-denial and sacrifice in the dawning.

"In this matter our guiding principles should be economy and efficiency and where there is no efficiency there

dren. Their welfare is entrusted to you.

"A standard school is a good, one-roomed rural school, a school which aims to give a good educational opportunity to the boys and girls in the district.

"The requirements for such a school are:

"I. Yard and Outbuildings—1. School site of at least two acres, properly fenced, with tree-planting well begun; 2. A school garden; 3. Two well-kept, widely separated, screened outbuildings; 4. A convenient fuel shed; 5. A suitable flag pole with flag in good condition.

"II. The School-house—1. School-house well built, on good foundation, in good repair and neatly painted; 2. Well-lighted (from the left); 3. Attractive interior decorations, fresh white-wash or kalsomine, pictures, flowers, exhibits of work; 4. Good blackboards—some suitable for small children; 5. A standard heater and ventilator; 6. Floor, desks and cupboards clean and tidy.

"III. Furnishings and Supplies—1. Properly placed desks, suitable for children of all ages; 2. Good teacher's desk and several chairs; 3. A good book-case; 4. A good collection of supplementary readers, and of carefully chosen books for general reading (These to be used); 5. Set of maps, globe and dictionary; 6. Sanitary water supply, wash-basin, soap and towels.

"IV. Organization—1. School well organized and classified; 2. Well kept records, filled in daily; 3. A working



Muri Heath, of Hanley, Sask., Ready to take his Schoolmates for a spin.

can be no economy. Our new building must consist of two rooms instead of one. These rooms must be larger, better lighted, more comfortable, better ventilated and more attractive than the old type. Better material will be used and the workmanship superior.

"The cost? Yes. No doubt the building we need will cost a little more; but then we are a little better able to pay than we once were. Then, too, we must remember, we are building school, college and university for our boys and girls of the country; and if not for their welfare it is hard to tell what money is for or what excuse there is for our existence.

"Finally the prejudice against the old system is gaining ground, and unless the friends of local one-teacher schools bestir themselves these landmarks may soon be a thing of the past."

IS YOUR SCHOOL EFFICIENT?

Chas. K. Newcombe, superintendent of education in Manitoba has sent out this list of suggestions to the trustees of Manitoba. Mr. Newcombe says: "When these conditions are present a school is efficient. These conditions are within the reach of practically every district in the Province. Thirty-five thousand children attend rural schools in Manitoba. Are we providing for their needs? Check over the requirements one by one—does your school measure up to the standard? If it falls short in any particular, what can you do to improve matters? Think it over. There is nothing too good for the chil-

time-table; 4. Regular attendance; 5. Open at least 200 days in the year; 6. Good discipline; 7. Co-operation between trustees and teacher with frequent conferences.

"V. The Teacher—1. Second-class professional, or better; 2. Rated by Inspectors as a good teacher; 3. Attends Conventions and reads one or more Teachers' Journals."

NOT A PATH OF ROSES

I am a constant reader of The Guide and have appreciated the articles on the Rural School from time to time. First let us consider the rural school from the teacher's standpoint. Does anyone in public life receive more criticism or a more heartless initiation? She comes to her district possibly two days or perhaps only the night previous on which she is to commence duties. She is met by a member of the community, taken to her boarding place and left to shift for herself. Next morning, feeling like a stranger in a strange land, she starts off for school. Here she is met by the wideawake young hopefuls, who have come early to get the first glimpse of the new teacher. They have already heard all they could gather from various sources as regards age, certificate, experience, parentage, etc. She must make her own acquaintance with the children, and of course they step beyond all bounds the first day to see what sort of stuff she is made of. That night in the home the first greeting is, "Well, how do you like the new teacher?" "How many times did she use the strap today?" "Is she

good-looking?" And I have even heard the remark, "What kind of clothes does she wear?" Not very educating or elevating questions I am sure.

Thus, week after week, and month after month the work goes on, the teacher doing conscientiously what she believes to be her duty. The parents show a lack of interest in teacher and school—they are too busy! I know one teacher teaching in a rural district who has never had one invitation to visit the parents in the home, during the year she has taught there. What teacher would not like to discuss school problems with the parents? Parents of this type surely do not feel the responsibility of the education of the precious young lives which God has entrusted to their care. Surely a condition like this should not exist in this Canada of ours.

Then there is the question of the rural school inspector. In the first place they have too many schools to visit. In the second, when they do come, say once or twice a year, they only have a short time they can spend with the teacher, perhaps leave an encouraging word, the first she has received for months.

In the third place there is the problem of the school garden. These, generally, are a failure. Why? Because no one outside the teacher and pupils have an interest. The trustees know their own land must be prepared the preceeding fall for crop the next spring—but the school garden is out of the question. In the spring after being asked two or three times they send over one of the neighbors who runs quickly over the central part with plough or cultivator, and leaves the rest for the teacher and pupils on Arbor Day, of course that is all they have to do.

Then about lighting fires, sweeping floors, dusting, etc. This generally falls to the rural teacher while her more favored sisters of the city and town have a janitor for the purpose. Teachers should not be called upon to do this work and I think those who are so ready to criticize her for refusing should try teaching for a while. Their decision would most certainly be that the teacher's path was not all strewn with roses. They would decide also that the services of a good teacher cannot be paid in dollars and cents, but a few kind and encouraging words would be very much appreciated.

There seems to be a lack of co-operation between teachers and parents which should not exist. We find co-operation in every line of business except that one in which the young lives are concerned. It is time people would open their eyes to the fact that the rural school is twenty years behind the times. I also believe the rural teacher should be one who was raised in the country and loves country life. She should also be physically strong for what profession demands better health than does the teaching profession?

It will not be until these conditions are bettered that the constant rush from country to city is lessened. Can anyone blame a teacher for only teaching for a year or two and then going into some other profession? It will not be until Canadians rise up and revolutionize the rural school, that they will retain good competent teachers, those who will make teaching their life work.

Another subject for discussion is that the teachers do not earn their money—only work from nine to four. These people have no idea the problems which must be solved between four and nine. "Man works from sun to sun, but teacher's work is never done."

Was there ever a conscientious teacher who did not have many problems to solve, such as presenting new subjects, dealing with each child individually, the most efficient methods, etc. When does the time come for silent thought? Very often in the quietness of her room at night, and often after her weary head has reached the pillow and all others in the house are enjoying quiet peaceful repose.

In many cases too many social duties are expected of the teacher. It is forgotten that she has a private life outside of school. Reading, sewing, music, fancy-work and correspondence all require time and help to furnish the necessary recreation.

A RURAL TEACHER.

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Send your money and we ship to your address, express prepaid, any Fur Coat, Set or Piece. If you are not perfectly satisfied send them back at our expense, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

No garment or fur piece in this sale could be made today for anything like the present regular marked prices—because skins have advanced so tremendously.

Women's Fur Coats

MARMOT COAT—50 inches in length, large shawl collar, made from dark selected prime skins, perfectly matched. Lined throughout with brown sateen to match. This coat will wear well. Not a complete range of sizes. Regular \$100.00 for **\$67.50**

MUSKRAT COAT—50 inches long, all sizes. Made from selected skins, with large storm collar. Lined throughout with extra good quality brown satin. Regular \$125.00 for **\$72.50**

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BLACK RUSSIAN MUSKRAT COATS—These beautifully natural black Russian Rat coats are made from the highest grade skins. Made in straight line style, with large deep collar and cuffs. Lining of heavy brown satin, guaranteed quality. 50 inches in length. Regular \$200.00 for **\$145.00**

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AUSTRALIAN COON COATS—Full-furred prime skins, perfectly matched. Dark grey in color, with large shawl collar. Lined throughout with heavy quilted sateen. Regular \$85.00 for **\$58.75**

Women's Fur Sets

BLACK AUSTRALIAN FOX SET—Two-skin stole, trimmed with head and tail, lined throughout with black satin. Frilled around edges. A real good fur in every way. Muff to match in round or fancy style, trimmed to match. Regular \$77.50 for **\$46.50**

NATURAL MINK SET—Large cape effect. Made from six large Canadian Mink skins and trimmed with tails. Cut to cover the shoulders. Pillow muff to match. Regular \$125.00 for **\$75.00**

RED FOX SET—Stole is animal shape in fine Australian Fox, lined with grey satin, and new melon shaped muff to match. Trimmed with head and tail. Regular \$35.00 for **\$19.75**

MARMOT SET—Stole is two-skin scarf cape effect. Has all the appearance of dark Mink, and is serviceable. The muff is in pillow shape, with fancy shirrings. Regular \$24.00 for **\$13.75**

NATURAL LYNX SET—From fine skins in animal style, with head and tail trimmings. Round muff trimmed to match. Regular \$70.00 for **\$52.50**

ALASKA SABLE SETS—Stole is made in wide shaped effect, showing three distinct stripes and finished with tails. Large pillow or melon shaped muff to match of finest quality. Regular \$125.00 for **\$75.00**

BLACK WOLF SETS—Stole in cape effect, fastening in the front with head. The muff is in pillow or round style, trimmed with heads and tails to match stole. These skins are very silky and closely resemble Black Fox. Regular \$60.00 for **\$42.25**

NATURAL WOLF SET—Stole in large two-skin effect finished with natural heads, tails and paws. Pillow style muff trimmed to match. Lined with grey velvet. Regular \$52.50 for **\$39.50**

BLACK MONGOLIAN WOLF SET—Large two-skin stole. The muff in round style trimmed with heads, tails and paws to match the stole. This fur will outwear Canadian Wolf or Canadian Fox and has a very good appearance. Regular \$40.00 for **\$23.50**

CHAMOIS-LINED COATS—Good quality Black Beaver cloth with quilted sateen lining. Interlined throughout with chamois, and collar of very fine Canadian Otter. 50 inches long. Regular \$75.00 for **\$47.50**

BLACK MONGOLIAN DOG COATS—Strong, durable pelts with large shawl collar. A garment that will stand real hard wear and keep out the wind. Regular \$40.00 for **\$23.75**

CHAMOIS-LINED COATS—Black Beaver cloth shell with black satin lining, interlined with chamois throughout, and a large Persian Lamb collar. Regular \$35.00 for **\$23.75**

MUSKRAT-LINED COATS—Beaver shell, with large shawl collar of Marmot. Lined throughout with nicely matched heavy-furred Muskrat. We have a good range of sizes of these coats in stock. Regular \$65.00 for **\$43.75**

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



BLUE CROSS

A wonderfully big cheque came in this week for the Blue Cross from a rural school near Wawanesa, but the sender omitted to tell us the name of the school. When she tells us we will acknowledge it. To know that our children are willing to do all they can for the wounded makes work about The Guide office go much easier. Other contributions to be acknowledged are:

Annie Hargreaves, Shoal Lake \$1.25
Arthur Evans, Craik, Sask. 1.50
Mollie Averill, Olanawilliam, Man. .25
Elmer Hanson, Cavell, Sask.25
Arthur Vanasse, Gull Lake, Sask.25
Ove Hansen, Cavell, Sask.25

The first prize for My Funniest Experience goes to Annie Anderson of Carievale, Sask., who tells in an amusing way of being upset out of a sleigh. The second prize goes to Beryl Nichol of Truax, Sask. They are both real funny and you will probably laugh as I did when I read them. The snap-shots were more difficult to judge. There were so few good ones that came in that I think I will extend the period for another month and see if we cannot get a number of very good ones to print. You know it costs us a great deal of money to have these snap-shots made into 'cuts' from which the impression is made in the paper as you get it. We would prefer to print only good and interesting pictures. The contest in photographs and snap-shots will therefore be extended another month.

I think for the next contest we will have another one in poetry. This time it is to contain the thought of winter, either winter sports or winter weather, but something at least suggestive of winter. These may be sent to us as late as February 10. Let us see what beautiful poetry you can write.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY FUNNIEST EXPERIENCE (First Prize)

Last January father and mother went to Ontario and there were only us five children left at home. Elsie and Robert came over to stay with us until father and mother came home. One day we thought it was so nice we would go for a ride. So a team was hitched up to the large cutter or jumper, as some people call it. There were about eight inches of soft powdery snow and we went along merrily. About a mile from home the team began to run, we should never have taken that team but a wild spirit of daring had prompted us to take them. As soon as we saw they were running we suddenly stopped laughing. At a turn in the road the cutter upset and dumped us all out.

When I came to my senses Gordon's feet were sticking up while his head was buried in snow. Bessie was almost buried in snow while Elsie and Robert had become mixed up in the horse blankets, and all you could see was a wild tangle of feet and legs. Then I got a flying glimpse of John rolling head over heels down the hill. Suddenly I discovered that there was something uncanny about the robe I was sitting on. I tumbled off it in double quick time and it began to move around in the queerest and most unexpected ways, while funny mutterings and groans proceeded from its interior.

Then it somehow went rolling down the hill, struck a stone, bounded into the air, then on it went with dreadful shrieks coming from it. John had just

sat up and saw it coming, made a wild scramble to get out of the way, slipped and fell (he afterwards said he had a confused idea that it was a submarine). Then the robe landed on top of him.

By this time I was well splitting my sides laughing, and at last, in despair of a better remedy I stuffed my gauntlet into my mouth. For as much as a month afterwards I laughed every time I thought of that runaway.

ANNIE ANDERSON.
Carievale, R. R. No. 1, Sask.

ONE THING AFTER ANOTHER (Second Prize)

One summer evening after we had come home from school, my sister and I were down wading in the coulee. We played that it was our woods and we were picking berries. There were two stones at the edge that we stepped on to get into the water. It was not very deep, but very muddy.

I was all-dressed up like an old woman, I had an old dress and dust cap of my mother's on. My sister threw a can in the water and I said it was my baby that had fallen into the water.

I was going in to get my baby. I stepped on the first stone, when I stepped on the second stone, slip! and down I went into the water. I got my hair all over mud and my clothes too. We had a long way to walk home. By the time we got home my hair was dry and all stuck together with mud. After a while I was laughing at myself, I went down so hard, and how the water splashed all over. This was the end of our

play that evening. And I never got my baby at all.

BERYL NICHOL.
Truax, Sask.

SUBMARINE WARFARE FAILED

This is my first story to any paper. I am not a very good story writer. I like school very much. I am in the seventh grade. We have two miles and a half to walk to school. We have only a quarter section on which we live. This war is a terrible thing; so many men are getting killed. The submarine warfare is almost a failure. The airplanes will soon get to be like them. Time will go on and on. Then it will be the same old story.

There are a good many things and ways the boys and girls could help the Allies win the war. I think they could save up all their nickels and dimes, that they spend for things they could just as well get along without. This summer my sister and I raised some garden vegetables. We sold them and got about five dollars.

LUCILE McMULLIN.
Barnwell, Alta.

HELPING TO WIN THE WAR

I guess most all of the children can do something for the Red Cross. This year the young people of Ranchview district sold Red Cross badges. It brought in \$92.50. It did not take much work, and I believe we could do something that will bring in still more money, such as having operas, given by the scholars of the school.

We are giving a little opera at our school, entitled Snow White, and we are going to charge a dollar admittance fee. The school south of here is giving one called, "Little Red Riding Hood." Of course there are lots of other ways for the children to help. Some of us can knit. The children can organize a club, and make bandages for the soldiers. All these things go towards helping our Allies win the war.

BESSIE JONES, Age 12.
Mantario, Sask.

SMILES, THE CLOWN, ENTERTAINS THE DOO DADS

"Every dog has his day," says an old proverb and this is the day in which Smiles, the Clown, is the centre of attraction. The roguish fellow has caught a lizard, which like most lizards is perfectly harmless, and with a few lessons has gotten him trained to stand while Smiles performs all kinds of antics on his back. He has got most of the Doo Dads looking at him and thinking what a daring fellow he is. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is on duty to keep the crowd in order and here comes old Doc. Sawbones perfectly sure that he will at least have a broken leg to set this time. But there are a few interesting little side shows as well. Roly and Poly have played a trick on Percy Haw Haw, the Dude. They have drawn a cartoon of him and he don't like it a bit. There is a mischievous little rascal holding the bug down to catch the old Doo Dad's ear and here is another scaring the wits out of his playmate. Then look at the plight of the young fellow in the cobweb. Altogether it is a pretty exciting time but there is always something exciting going on in the Wonderland of Doo.



Farm Women's Clubs

HOSPITAL TAX

Were You Ever in Urgent Need of Medical Aid?

Because statistics show that infant mortality in Saskatchewan is twice as high as it need be. (Saskatchewan has no slums with their squalor and filth; no underground buildings; there is very little industrial employment of women—conditions which contribute to infant mortality. The chief cause is lack of proper attention during maternity).

Because hospital statistics of 1914 show that one woman in every three in Saskatchewan is materially injured at maternity through lack of medical attention.

Because wherever medical inspection has taken place in schools, a large percentage of children inspected show the need of immediate treatment at the local hospital.

Because we agree with the governments and interests who claim that the greatest need of the west is more population. (We can grow our own population, were the means provided to take care of what we have).

Why Do We Object to the Hospital Tax?

When we pay taxes for the free education of our children. (In 1914 the average cost per capita for educating the Saskatchewan rural school child was \$59.22. What sum was spent per capita in saving, or attempting to save the 1637 children (small) who died that year?)

When we pay taxes for the appointment of weed inspectors to tell us what we already know.

When we pay taxes to help on the extermination of gophers and other pests.

When we pay taxes for the upkeep of our roads. (The better the social conditions in our municipality, the more settlers to help keep the roads in repair.)

Why Do We Object to Pay a Hospital Tax?

When we pay indirect taxes to subsidize (to the extent of millions of dollars) railways, corporations, etc., grant special privileges to other interests and allow governments to graft, waste and commission our money right royally, and we never register a complaint?

Is it fair to the women and children, the sick and the needy to do all these things and refuse to do our part in helping to be able to boost Saskatchewan as the Province which places Medical Aid within reach of all?

MRS. JOHN McNAUGHTAN,
Piche, Sask. Pres. W.S.G.G.A.

U. F. W. A. RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions to be discussed at the United Farmers' and United Farm Women's convention to be held in Calgary, January 22, 23, 24 and 25, have been printed in book form and distributed to the various locals. Those resolutions coming from the U.F.W.A.'s are as follows:

Resolutions from Alix Local U.F.W.A.—

Whereas, the present laws governing

the control and custody of children gives unjust preference to the father,

Resolved, that there be equal parental rights.

Whereas, women are often deprived of the proceeds of property for which they have toiled mightily, merely from a caprice of their husbands, and

Whereas, this deprivation is often disastrous to the welfare of the family.

Resolved, that the Dower Law be amended so that the signature of the wife should be necessary to all transfers of land property.

Resolution from Streamstown Local U.F.W.A.—

Whereas, we consider it a great injustice that the wife can be deprived of all share of the property through her husband's will, and

Whereas, expense and trouble are involved under the present system in having the will set aside;

Therefore resolved, that the law be amended that it shall not be possible to deprive the wife of a larger share by will than she would have been deprived of had her husband died intestate.

Resolutions from Roseview Local U.F.W.A.—

Whereas, the men are in a better position to judge of the qualifications of their own candidates for office,

Resolved, that women do not vote in the men's Convention.

Resolved, that women delegates to the U.F.A. be given a vote in the women's Convention.

Resolutions from Seven Persons U.F.W.A.—

Resolved, that all men asking for a marriage license be required to present a health certificate.

Resolved, that all women doing men's work should receive the same wages as are being paid to men in similar occupations.

Resolved, that the Government be asked to establish a Department of Public Health, having at its head a competent Deputy Minister, who has special qualifications for that position. The duties of such a department to be:

1. Arrange and supervise inspection of all school children.
2. Supervision and enforcement of the present health regulations.
3. Supervision of the construction and maintenance of all hospitals.
4. Supervision over all institutions for the care of those who are a charge upon the State.
5. Supervision over the care of young children, with the object of the prevention of the present high infant mortality.
6. Improved and more adequate means for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.
7. Inspection and supervision over the sale of food and public eating places.
8. Granting of marriage licenses.
9. Some supervision over venereal diseases, such as the reporting of cases by number, furnishing of blood and serum examinations, and the furnishing of salvasan in the treatment of these diseases.

DON'T FORGET

The United Farm Women's convention to be held in Calgary on January 22, 23, 24 and 25, and the convention of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers' Association on February 12, 13, 14 and 15. Each Women's local is requested to send its full quota of delegates to its respective convention. Mrs. McNaughtan's letter appearing on this page and the resolutions of the Alberta U.F.W.A. indicate the importance of these conventions. Will every farm woman anyway, and as for the babies, they'll be taken care of. It is up to the women gate, as a visitor. These splendid conventions come only once a year. An absence from these conventions is an inestimable loss to the individual and to the women with whom the absentee comes in contact. Make a special effort to come to this year's convention. Let no such little matters as clothes and babies keep you away. Every woman wears her old clothes in times like these anyway, and as for the babies, they'll be taken care of. It is up to the women of Canada to keep the home fires burning, bright and ever brighter. We have our struggles for democracy here just as surely as those others have in Europe. We cannot achieve a high measure of democracy without wide experience and inspiration. Both experience and inspiration are to be found in large doses at these provincial conventions. May we look for a banner attendance at the conventions this year? Do not forget the new competition, "The Patriotic Work of my Society." This applies to every society for they are all doing patriotic work. Your story will not be judged on the amount of work that has been done through your society but on the writer's ability to tell what the club has done, and her ability to interest and inspire others. So let us all hear about your patriotic work.—Editor Farm Women's Club Page.



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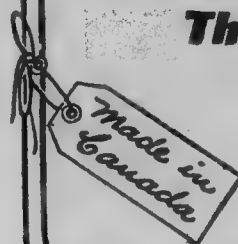
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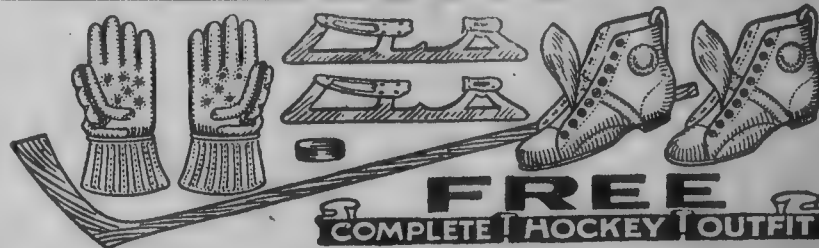


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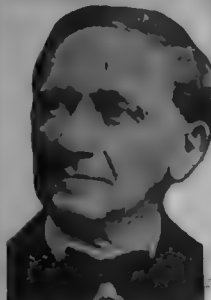
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A Man at Need

By A. M. Chisolm

CHAPTER VI. (Continued)

McPike breathed relief. "He nigh had the lad."

"I'd give what's left of me teeth for the chanst to stand forinst him now in the lad's place," said Leamy. "If it's dirty fightin' he wants, I'd—"

A long-drawn shout came from up river.

"Look out belo-o-ow!" it wailed, in a voice through cupped hands. "Look out below. The boom is broke!"

Every man, including Quebec and Macdonald, wheeled about to face the river, for this was a serious matter. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and a weak link had given way in the center of the boom.

Securely anchored by one end to the shore, it straightened out from shore to break, and swung down current like a huge flail. Through the gap poured a field of logs, gaining momentum every second. The fishermen at the rapids' head were pulling up anchors madly and heading for the opposite shore.

Closer to the crowd of staring men a light canoe breasted the full current. In it knelt a girl, her white arms flashing with every paddle stroke as she drove her craft at an angle against the stream. But for the logs she would have been safe enough. As it was, they were cutting off her way of escape. She must continue to head toward them or be swept over the rapids; and if they struck her, she must be swept down with them.

She paddled furiously, in an almost hopeless endeavor to escape the swiftly approaching peril. Suddenly the canoe lurched. The watchers caught a glimpse of a paddle snapped short off above the blade, a set, white face framed in loosened tendrils of wind-blown brown hair—and then the canoe floated, bottom up.

In the universal groans of helpless horror Macdonald gasped hoarsely:

"Elsie! 'Tis Elsie McLeod!"

He leaped forward as he spoke. McPike caught him in a grip of steel.

"There's nawthin' ye can do lad, save be a man. Catch hold of him Bill!"

But behind them came a roar:

"Hout dat way dere! Mak! dat way for me, Antoine Charette—de beeg, boss bucko boy—de bes' man in Canadaw!"

Le Gros Quebec plunged through the spellbound group, throwing men to left and right. He reached the water's edge, sprang ten feet, alighted on a moving log, and then to another. Straight out he went, and his purpose became apparent. He was attempting to reach the girl by way of the broken boom, which was now almost at right angles to the current and swinging downward like a scythe. He gained the boom and hurtled along it in great leaps, the caulk of his boots driving deep into the slippery footing.

Involuntarily a shout of encouragement broke from the river men. White water was their ancient foe. Yearly they grappled with it and yearly it took its toll of their best.

The huge bulk of the man bounding along the precarious path—adventuring his life to save a woman from that merciless foe—stirred their imaginations.

Dimly they felt that here was their collective spirit—the spirit of Manhood—incarnated, doing battle for a woman's sake; pitting courage and strength and skill against an implacable eternal force; wrestling for a little while a life from the death that must eventually claim it, and in so doing fulfilling the purpose of life and the divine conception of the greater love.

And suddenly they groaned together and cursed aloud. The boom was too short. Between the end of it and the struggling girl lay open water, dotted with drifting logs shooting smoothly down as the faster water gripped them.

"He can't make it," said McPike bitterly. "Him nor anny one else. The black shame to us that we must stand by and watch a woman drown!"

But Le Gros Quebec never slackened

his pace. As he ran the last boom log he gathered himself, steadied, rose high in the air in a mighty bound and alighted on the nearest of the drifting logs. One end of the log disappeared; the other lifted from the water, and, propelled by the weight of the man and the force of his spring, it shot forward.

Quebec ran its length and leaped again, alighting on another. From log to log he made his way, leaping, running and balancing.

Once he disappeared with the splash of a great fish, but the next moment he drew himself up on a giant, rough-barked stick of timber, ran down it, bent, and when he straightened up the girl was in his arms, with the head of the rapids 50 feet away.

He looked around. Behind him the logs shot down. The end of the boom was already over the rapids' dip. Escape there was none. He settled the girl across his breast in his great arms, moved towards the rear of the log and planted his spiked boots solidly in the shaggy bark.

The watching men saw his intention. He would run the rapids on the one stick of timber, carrying the girl with him. The boom of his great voice came to them above the waters' roar:

"Au revoir, mes camarades! I do mon possible! Tak' one leetle drink tonight for me—Le Gros Quebec!"

The wild cheer that thundered back to him would have made a coward die well.

"A man, a man! By Heaven, a man!" shouted McPike. "True game he is. Mary have pity on him!"

Le Gros Quebec threw back his huge, curly head, arched his great chest and at the very verge began to chant the grand Battle Hymn of Rouget De Lisle:

"Allons, enfants de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrive.
Contre nous de la tyrannie,
L'étendard sanglant est levé—
L'étendard sanglant est levé—"

The log dipped over the lip of the rapids and the song broke. What followed is part of the history of Burke's Rapids—more, a tale told wherever rivermen gather and white water runs free.

Saggy log and living load flashed downward. The huge riverman stood bent kneed, his feet ever shifting, ever balancing, meeting pitch and roll with practised cunning. He used the weight of the girl in his arms as a wire walker uses a pole.

Where the waves threw crests he clamped his spikes solidly into the log and drove through waist-high foaming water, clinging to the log and holding it steadfast by the sheer grip of his feet.

No one ran Burke's Rapids, even in a big-river boat, by choice. That a man should go down on a single stick and keep his footing when he struck the white water, was unbelievable. It was riding such as none of the rivermen—white-water birlers all—had ever seen.

They went clean mad as they pelted down the shore in a vain endeavor to keep abreast of the flying, bucking, foam-hidden log, with the crouching human bulk upon it. They gasped as it struck each wave and they yelled triumphantly as each shock showed its rider's footing unshaken.

So, panting and breathless, they reached the foot of the rapids in time to see Le Gros Quebec wading ashore, waist deep, carrying Elsie McLeod in his arms.

Macdonald caught her in a lover's embrace.

Quebec stared at them for a moment and grinned widely.

"Dat's one blame' fine girl, I tol' you," he whispered hoarsely. "Mo' Geel! She gon't keek, nor scratch, nor mak' der holler; but she jus' dol' still, jus' lak—lak one peavy stick."

Enmities were forgotten and buried then and there. The men crowded around, cheering, slapping him on the back, for they were proud of him, and he was one of themselves. McPike and

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Leamy were foremost in demonstration.

Macdonald burst through the press.

"If you asked it of me I would give you my life this minute for what you have done," he cried with shining eyes.

"Will you take the hand and the thanks of a man who would have killed you?" "For sure!" replied the big Frenchman, beaming. "Dat's aul right, ma frien. Leetle rapids lak dat—Pouff! she's not 'ing. Lots feller ron heem jus' so well."

"He's a liar, an' he knows it," said McPike in an undertone to Leamy. "It's fair bursting wid pride he is—as

he has a right to be." He drew his friend away a little and pointed to the big log rocking in the shallows. Could ye have ridden yon stick down, Billy?"

"No," Leamy admitted.

"Nor me," said McPike, "an' we're white-water birlers, both of us. Thank God He raised up a man to fit the need—though why He choose a Frenchman, I dunno. Not but what," he added with a touch of sadness, "not but what I hate to see a Winter's trainin' of a good lad gone to blazes."

(The end.)

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 29

Too many ecclesiastical colleges have a body but no head. The church is the only institution in these days that shows no signs of awakening. This is because it has no program. Other organizations which have a definite program make progress. They do not pretend to do so much, but many of them are doing infinitely more. The young men in the back rows of the church could be got by a definite broad program of work. There are many men in Manitoba today who are being crucified as Christ was crucified for their ideas. It is great to grow wheat but it is greater to "grow." Everybody grows older, better, worse, smaller, broader. We ought to be careful that it is in the right direction.

Membership Fee Raised to \$2.00

Perhaps the most important resolution passed was that deciding to raise the membership fee to \$2.00 as a minimum fee. It was moved by J. M. Allan of Forest and seconded by J. L. Brown and carried unanimously. A number of members favored the raising of the fee to \$5.00 as it was stated that \$2.00 will accomplish little more at the present time than \$1.00 did several years ago. John Kennedy pointed out that \$5.00 would provide organizers, would give both the locals and central much more for the providing of good propaganda material and would mean an immense strengthening of the whole association. Josiah Bennett said that twenty-three years ago he sold No. 1 Hard wheat for 37c. a bushel. It took six bushels then to equal one now. The new membership fee was less than the value of one bushel of wheat.

Distinct approval of the abolishment of the liquor traffic by the Union Government was evidenced by a standing vote.

A resolution urging the Dominion Government to immediately investigate the possibilities of briquetting Lignite coal in Western Canada with a view to its taking the place of Anthracite now being imported, was also passed. John Kennedy urged that coal in Western Canada was just as essential as wheat. Lignite was cheaper than Anthracite and there are unlimited quantities of it. This matter will be immediately taken up through the executive. A resolution protesting against the movement for an embargo on wool was moved by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy. This resolution read as follows and is the same as that passed by the Sheep Breeders' Association two days previously:

We, the members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled, having heard that an effort is being made to have an embargo placed upon Canadian wools, and Whereas the Canadian woolen manufacturers have failed to make any tender for the purchase of wools, offered through the co-operative sales held in the various provinces, and Whereas some seventy per cent. of our wools are of the combing length, and Whereas there are at the present time no facilities in Canada for the combing of wool, and Whereas the object of this embargo is to restrict the market, thereby lowering the price received by the Canadian producer, and Whereas any restrictions in the market for wool must have a detrimental effect on the struggling sheep industry of Western Canada, Therefore, be it resolved that we emphatically protest against any such embargo, and that copies of this resolution be immediately forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Customs and the Dominion Food Controller.

The women's section in presenting its report asked that some better accommodation be provided for visitors to the convention at Brandon by meeting of trains and billeting the delegates. The mayor immediately promised improvement for next year. Other resolutions brought by the women were unanimously approved. They are covered in the women's report.

Resolution re Production

A keen discussion arose over a resolution asking for a minimum price on hogs. Many delegates thought this would guarantee that a larger number of hogs would be raised than in any other way and results was what was wanted. They were willing to work for nothing and even feed hogs at a loss if the consumer got the benefit, but they were most insistent in demanding that the "hogs" who had benefitted at the expense of the farmers and consumers in the past should do so no more. The recent market fluctuations and bad conditions had created distrust. After a long and the most heated discussion of the convention, however, the following resolution was passed:

That while we Grain Growers declare our desire to do everything in our power to furnish food for Britain and her Allies, even at momentary loss to ourselves, we would strongly urge upon the government that they take all possible care to secure that the results of our sacrifice shall not be absorbed by those interests who have hitherto fattened upon the farmers on the one hand and the consumers on the other.

There was no desire to embarrass the government which had stated it was impossible to guarantee a price. Andrew Graham, Frank Simpson, F. H. Wieneke, Peter Wright and others urged that the government be trusted. They believed T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, could be depended upon to do his very best for the farmers on this matter. He had already secured a great restriction of profits. Several delegates led by L. Hopkin, Beresford, said they would give their farms to the government to be worked on a true national service basis.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions passed by the convention were as follows:

That we view with satisfaction the fact that the recent elections have had the result of placing in the house of commons a number of men who have been identified with the Grain Growers' movement, and that we urge that all possible means be used to create such a sentiment as will result in agricultural interest securing that representation in parliament to which its importance would entitle it.

That we reaffirm our resolution of last year to the effect that in the granting of pensions there should be no discrimination on account of rank.

Whereas the shortage of food is so great, the scarcity of labor so acute and the cry for greater production ever increasing, be it resolved that the government be asked to establish in the Agricultural College short courses for the benefit of women who wish to undertake suitable forms of farm labor. This was ably moved by Miss McCallum, editress of The Guide, and seconded by L. McKay, Dauphin.

Whereas the legislature of Manitoba passed a Direct Legislation Act two years ago and has since that time placed it in the courts to be tested for its constitutionality;

Therefore be it resolved that the Manitoba government be urged to secure as soon as possible the final de-

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From one to six weeks—according to weather conditions—is required to reduce (or slack) lump lime into the putty state by mixing it with water in a mortar box or mortar bed of sand. This often causes delays, or introduces the dangerous alternative of using partially slacked lime in the most important parts of construction work.

"LION BRAND" HYDRATED LIME

is a uniform product, manufactured by processes which remove impurities and the physical defects developed in kiln practice. Every pound and ounce of it is useful and active in every possible mixture in which it can be used. Every useful property of the original lime from which it was manufactured is present in the Hydrated Product.

For Concrete Work

The addition of a small percentage of "Lion Brand" Hydrated Lime—say ten pounds to each bag of cement—gives greater strength; lubricates the mass; increases the density and uniformity; waterproofs, by filling up all the voids, and makes a smooth finish job.

For White Coat (Plaster Finish)

"Lion Brand" Hydrated Lime makes a smooth, plastic, easily worked putty, that will produce a clean white wall, free from pits, blisters, fire or chip cracks.

For Brick or Stone Laying

Mortar made from "Lion Brand" Hydrated Lime is much higher in tensile strength than lump lime mortar because it contains no inert matter—it is all pure lime.

SOLD EVERYWHERE IN WESTERN CANADA

Ask your nearest lumber or building material dealer for descriptive literature and prices.

MANUFACTURED BY

**MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY, Ltd.
WINNIPEG**

**BUY YOUR
FISH**

**IN SPECIALLY
ASSORTED LOTS**

Gives pleasing variety without unnecessary quantity. Select preferred assortment and order by Lot Number

Lot No. 1	40 lbs. assorted fish, including Salmon, Sea Herring, Tullbees, Steak Cod and Haddie	\$5.00
Lot No. 2	50 lbs. assorted fish, including Grey Cod, White fish, Lake Herring, Jacks and Haddock	\$5.00
Lot No. 3	25 lbs. assorted fish, including Haddock, White fish, Sea Herring and Sable Fish (Alaska Cod)	\$3.00

Each lot contains about equal quantities of each class of fish, all No. 1 strictly fresh frozen and every pound guaranteed. Send Cash with order. In case of prepay station, enclose sufficient extra to prepay charges or give nearest point where an agent is located.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

A copy of our Recipe Booklet "EAT MORE FISH" sent FREE with every order.

**The Consumers' Fish Company
WINNIPEG MANITOBA**

DRESSED HOGS

Ship your country dressed hogs to our nearest plant. Highest cash prices paid for good stock.

**Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Regina**

cision on the constitutionality of the act, and that, if found unconstitutional, it be amended as soon as possible to bring it within the constitution, and if that be impossible, the legislature of Manitoba be urged immediately to petition for amendments to the British North America Act, which will make direct legislation constitutionally possible.

Dominion Wide Convention

We desire to express the conviction that in view of the expansion of the Grain Growers' movement, and in view of our ideal of a fully organized rural life for the whole Dominion we should prepare for the inauguration of a convention to be held at such intervals as may be decided upon which shall represent Canadian agriculture, which shall deal with matters affecting the Dominion as a whole, or other matters beyond the scope of provincial association work and which may be expected to secure for agriculture more fully than has been possible to the place it should have among the interests of our Canadian life.

This was ably moved by Delegate Poole who pointed out the great unifying effect such a convention might have.

That we urge the Dominion government to regulate or set a standard scale of sizes for dimension and dressed lumber, and thus eliminate the great waste caused by the present system or practice of dressing lumber down for competitive advantage in freight shipments.

Whereas it is desirable that all reasonable effort be made to clear our land of noxious weeds, and to keep it clean. And whereas under present legislation it is impossible to charge the clearing of noxious weeds as taxes against the land, this association puts itself on record as requesting such amending legislation as shall make it possible to charge any expense legally incurred in clearing weeds so as to make it collectable as ordinary taxes.

That this association is in favor of the co-operative hail insurance act now on the statute book of the province and would urge that proper steps be taken to have said act submitted to the electors of the province in the month of June, 1918, with a view to bringing at least 25 municipalities under the act.

This resolution was moved by J. C. Coles, Carman, and L. S. Kram, Lauder. It brought out a lot of information on the act and should have a valuable effect.

That this association respectfully suggest to the Union government that henceforth, in appointing boards or bodies to deal with questions directly affecting the interests of farmers, representatives of agriculture be accorded a position on such bodies.

That this association petition the board of grain commissioners for authority to compel the elevators to install grain cleaning machines in their elevators, thus retaining all small grain and feed to be fed on the farms was referred to the executive.

On this point John Kennedy pointed out that the United Grain Growers Ltd. had now six of the best makes of cleaners at work in elevators in an endeavor to find a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Resolved that the farmer is entitled

to payment at the terminal elevators for screenings taken from oats and barley as well as on that taken from wheat was approved by the meeting and referred to the executive.

Put Tax on Land Values

The convention reiterated the stand taken many times previously that land values taxation should be adopted. The following strong resolution was carried almost unanimously:

Whereas the prosecution of the war is imposing upon Canada a tremendous financial burden which is largely being met by borrowing, but which must eventually be paid by the people of Canada through taxation, and,

Whereas the revenue produced by the customs tariff enhances the price of all articles taxed by the tariff, and, consequently, reduces the production of wealth from the use of such protected articles, and,

Whereas a tax on land values including all natural resources, will place no burden upon industry but will provide a large and ever-increasing revenue for the payment of our National debt, which revenue can be collected at the lowest possible cost with the greatest measure of certainty and is equitable to all,

Therefore be it resolved that the Dominion Government be urged at the next session of Parliament to make a general reduction in the customs tariff, and at the same time, to inaugurate a system of taxing land values including all natural resources as a means to provide national revenue and the payment of the national war debt.

This resolution was moved by A. L. McKay, Dauphin, and seconded by C. H. Burnell. It was very ably spoken to by a large number of delegates. Mr. McQuaig dealt, quite fully with the tariff as a means of raising revenue as against land values taxation. John Kennedy favored putting a tax on C.P. R. lands as a war measure and Mr. McKay believed the time had come when we must decide whether the railways or the corporations own the country.

Better telephone service was urged by T. C. Buckland, Otterburne, in a resolution recommending that the Manitoba government adopt continuous service at each of its exchanges as soon as the total number of subscribers reach 100 without petition from said subscribers; further, that all party lines be limited to accommodate not more than a maximum of 10 subscribers.

A resolution of appreciation of the services of The Guide and a pledge of loyal support was unanimously passed.

A resolution asking the executive to take up the question of making suspected grain thieves take the onus of proving rightful ownership of grain was carried. It was stated that an epidemic of grain stealing had occurred in the Riding Mountain district.

A resolution asking the railway companies to confine cheaper seed grain rates to association members was withdrawn. It developed in the course of the discussion on this that at one point 400 certificates were issued and only 10 to members of the association. At Neepawa one dealer it was stated had used this to bring in 15 cars for sale last spring all of which he sold at a

good profit. President Henders said that in ordering grain a meeting should be called to get a line on the needs of the district in the matter. This should be well advertised and then when outsiders come it is up to them to do their utmost to have them become members of the association.

This resolution, moved by T. C. Buckland was passed and referred to the executive for action:

Whereas certain railway stations have been ordered not to open to the travelling public until one half hour before departure of the first daily train, and whereas farmers coming from a distance over country roads cannot gauge their time of arrival to within so short a period as 30 minutes and have to wait in the cold until the station is opened. Therefore be it resolved that all stations be opened at least one hour before regular train hour, and that where trains are running behind time the agent be required to keep the station open and warm until the train arrives, and further, that all railways should be obliged to instal a telephone wherever a telephone system exists and a railway is located.

The closing evening's session was featured by votes of thanks to all who contributed to the success of the convention, by songs from Scotty Wood and Josiah Bennett and by an address by Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) on the war, which was greatly appreciated. During the convention following addresses by Captain Best and Major Gordon, almost \$1,000 was raised for the Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. overseas work.

THE ALLIES' WAR AIMS

Within the last two weeks the heads of Great Britain and the United States have outlined the terms of peace that

will be acceptable to the Allied nations. On January 5, Lloyd George set forth Great Britain's war aims before the delegates of the trade unions. He declared that it was not a war of aggression against Germany or the German people and that the breaking up of the German people or the disintegration of their state was not one of the objects for which

the Allies were fighting. The fundamentals for which Britain and the Allies were contending were stated as follows:

First among these was the restoration of Belgium and the reparation for injuries inflicted. Next the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Roumania. France must have Alsace-Lorraine. An independent Poland was an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe. Of Austria-Hungary he felt that it was impossible to hope for the removal of the causes of unrest in that part of Europe unless genuine self-government was granted to the Austro-Hungarian nationalities. The Turkish Empire within the home lands of the Turkish race with Constantinople as its capital may be maintained but the Dardanelles must be internationalized and neutralized and Arabia, Armenia and Mesopotamia, Serbia and Palestine are entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions. The matter of the German colonies would be placed before a conference, whose decision, however, must consider the wishes and interests of the inhabitants. The three cardinal points of the British terms, were re-establishment of the sanctity of treaties; territorial settlements based on right of self determination or the consent of the governed; and the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war.

Wilson's Peace Program

President Wilson in outlining his program of the World's peace stated the war aims at length. These may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Open covenant of peace openly arrived at, diplomacy afterwards proceeding in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters.

3. The removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers and establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety

5. A free, openminded and impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon an observance of the principles that the populations concerned must have equal weight equitable claims of the government, whose title is to be determined.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and the co-operation of other nations in settling Russian internal difficulties.

7. Belgium to be evacuated and restored

8. All French territory to be freed and the invaded portions restored with a settlement of the question concerning Alsace-Lorraine.

9. Readjustments of the frontiers of Italy along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. Autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

11. Restoration of occupied territory of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro with access to the sea for Serbia.

12. A secured sovereignty for the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire with the opening of the Dardanelles.

13. An independent Polish state with free and secure access to the sea.

14. Mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$4,972.01
South Bay Sunday School, Winnipegosis, Man.	20.00
Part Proceeds for Sale of Quilt by Moundville Ladies' Aid Society, Pambrum, Sask.	50.00
Proceeds for Sale of Quilt by Mrs. J. R. De Laud, W.G.G. of Fertile, Man.	19.00
J. F. Scriven, Consul, Sask.	50.00
Harry Roberts, Colonsay, Sask.	4.00
Proceeds of Box Social and Bazaar, Woman's Section, Quimper G.G.A., Quimper, Sask.	133.00
John Palmer, Ridgeville, Man.	5.00
Arthur Evans, Craik, Sask.	1.50
Total	\$5,254.51

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$12,032.62
'Nine Little Boys,' Salvador Sunday School, Sask.	2.75
Jas. Danbrook, Denzil, Sask.	5.00
G. T. Danbrook, Denzil, Sask.	5.00
R. S., Tullymet, Sask.	10.00
Chas. A. Ham, Bruce, Alta.	10.00
Miss Sarah H. Wells, Moosomin, Sask.	5.00
Harry Roberts, Colonsay, Sask.	3.00
Mrs. H. Graham, Penhold, Alta.	5.00
Total	\$12,078.37

Halifax Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$87.10
Part Proceeds of Sale of Quilt, Moundville Ladies' Aid Society, Pambrum, Sask.	5.00
Total	\$92.10

Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$565.05
Arthur Evans, Craik, Sask.	2.00
H. J. Helzassen, Sexsmith, Alta.	10.00
Total	\$577.05

Serbian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$403.00
Harry Roberts, Colonsay, Sask.	3.00
Total	\$406.00

French Wounded Emergency Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$43.50
Miss Sarah Wells, Moosomin, Sask.	5.00
Total	\$48.50

Blue Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$47.20
Jas. M. Wedderburn, Roden, Man.	.50
Arthur Evans, Craik, Sask.	1.50
Total	\$49.20

Previously Acknowledged	
Prisoners of War Fund	\$160.00
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Polish Relief Fund	110.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Soldiers' Families Xmas Fund	15.00
Total	\$20,418.73

Saskatchewan will need 10,000 men for spring and summer work on its farms this year including those laborers who are available in Saskatchewan, according to the bureau of labor for the province. Roughly 78 per cent. of the population of Saskatchewan is engaged in agricultural work.

Builders Wholesale Lumber Co. Ltd.

After six successful years of DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER LUMBER BUSINESS all indications point to the present season being the banner one.

This is due, to a great extent, to the fact that with wheat at the present price lumber is cheaper than ever before. The same quantity of wheat today will buy nearly twice as much lumber as it would in 1914 when lumber was at its lowest.

We ask our customers and prospective customers to order early to insure prompt delivery. There is a Price List awaiting YOU.

510 Hastings Street

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ewe Lambs for Breeding Purposes

The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Leicester and Cheviot grades. Prices: \$12.00 to \$18.00 each. Orders also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Apply—

A. A. MacMILLAN

In charge of Sheep Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, January 14, 1918)

Oats—Fluctuations in future prices have been quite pronounced. Markets have been influenced by peace rumors and possibilities of heavier movement from the country to the U.S. markets. Government control of railways was expected to improve transportation conditions, but severe weather has more than offset any changes to date, so that offerings in their market and ours are not adequate. The demand for cash oats is keen, but since the close of lake navigation there has been an apparent lack of support to the future markets. This is particularly noticeable when any volume of selling occurs, and has on several occasions during the past week encouraged speculators to take the short side. They have had little success, for enough buying always appears on the breaks so that sharp rallies result. Closing prices on Saturday show a gain of 1 cent for the week on May futures, while cash oats have advanced 2 to 4 cents, with the preference given higher grades.

Barley has worked steadily higher during the week. Higher grades are in best demand and show an advance in price of 6 cents during the week. Lower grades have advanced 4 cents. The general shortage of foodstuffs will undoubtedly create an increasing demand for higher grade barley, to supplement wheat in manufacturing flour.

Flax is in good demand at 7½ cents higher than a week ago. Crushers are steady buyers. Reports that 12 per cent duty on flax exports from the Argentine may be levied have been an influence in the advance of prices.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	8	9	10	11	12	14	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
May 84	85	84	85	85	85	85	85	61
July 82	83	82	83	83	83	83	83	60
Flax—								
Jan. 318	321	322	324	325	324	316	269	
May 326	327	328	330	331	329	323		

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

	This Year	Wheat	Last Year
1 hard	12,732		22,144
1 Nor.	2,323,168		1,703,373
2 Nor.	1,138,917		3,188,159
3 Nor.	745,218		3,253,367
No. 4	621,607		2,521,264
Others	1,627,427		9,244,423
This week	6,409,069		19,932,765
Last week	5,932,703		18,341,433
Increase	476,366		1,591,332

Oats

1 C.W.	6,966	20,181
2 C.W.	416,910	2,761,559
3 C.W.	232,192	966,587
Ex. 1 fd.	425,418	1,672,110
Others	2,920,392	5,230,302
This week	4,001,873	10,650,719
Last week	3,659,312	9,952,315
Increase	342,566	698,404

Barley

Ex. 3 C.W.	4,473	1 N.W.C.	549,243
3 C.W.	171,947	2 C.W.	137,825
4 C.W.	405,393	3 C.W.	28,909
Rej.	137,178	Others	21,489
Feed	217,182		
Others	126,085		
This week	1,062,258	This week	737,466
Last week	1,226,355	Last week	700,047
Decrease	164,093	Increase	37,419

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1918—Lake	257,241			
Rail	540,830	57,150	285,057	67,291
1917—Lake				
Rail	530,160	398,338	21,967	49,474

Fixed Wheat Prices

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	T1	T2	T3
Fixed Year ago	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
ago	181	178	175	160	140	107			

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, January 8 to January 14 inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS						BARLEY				FLAX		
		2CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd.	2Fd	3 CW	4CW	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	2CW	3 CW	
Jan. 8	...	85½	79½	79½	76½	73½	189	134	116	116	320½	317½	298	
9		87½	81	81	77½	74½	141	136	118	118	322	319	301½	
10	170	86½	80½	80½	76½	73½	141	136	119	119	323½	320½	302½	
11		87½	81½	81½	77½	74½	143	138	119	119	325½	322½	306½	
12	170	87½	81½	81½	77½	74½	144	139	120	120	325½	322½	304½	
14	170	88½	81½	81½	77½	74½	145½	138½	120	120	324½	321½	302½	
Week ago		86½	80½	80½	77½	74½	138	133	115	115	317½	313	296	
Year ago	...	57½	55½	55½	53½	52½	100	94	78	78	260½	257½	240½	

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Jan. 14	Year ago	Toronto Jan. 10	Calgary Jan. 9	Chicago Jan. 10	St. Paul Jan. 9
Cattle						
Choice steers	10.00-11.50	7.75-8.50	11.50-12.50	9.25-10.00	12.25-14.00	11.50-13.00
Best butcher steers	8.00-9.50	7.25-7.75	9.50-11.50	8.50-9.25	10.00-12.00	9.00-11.50
Fair to good butcher steers	5.50-8.00	6.50-7.00	7.75-9.50	7.25-8.50	8.00-10.00	8.00-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.50-8.50	6.50-7.00	9.00-9.50	7.25-8.50	9.25-11.50	8.50-9.00
Medium to good cows	6.00-7.50	5.50-6.25	8.00-8.75	6.75-7.25	7.50-9.25	7.50-8.50
Common cows	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.25	7.00-8.00	6.00-6.75	6.50-7.40	6.35-7.50
Canners	4.00-5.50	3.75-4.25	4.75-5.50	3.25-5.00	5.75-6.35	5.00-6.35
Good to choice heifers	8.00-9.50	7.00-7.50	9.00-11.50	7.25-8.75	10.00-12.50	8.00-9.50
Fair to good heifers	7.00-8.00	6.00-6.50	7.50-9.00	6.00-7.25	7.50-10.00	5.50-7.75
Best oxen	7.50-9.00	6.25-7.00	7.50-9.00	7.50-8.50		7.50-8.00
Best butcher bulls	6.00-7.25	5.50-6.50	8.00-9.25	6.00-7.00	9.50-11.50	7.50-9.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-6.75	4.75-5.25	6.25-7.50	5.00-6.00	7.75-9.25	6.00-7.50
Fair to good feeder steers	7.75-8.50	5.00-6.25	8.00-9.25	7.00-7.85	7.25-10.00	7.50-10.00
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-7.50	5.50-6.50	6.50-8.00	7.00-7.85	7.00-8.50	6.75-8.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$85	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	18.25	12.40	18.50	17.50-17.60	16.30-16.60	16.50-16.60
Light hogs	15.00-18.50	8.50-9.50			15.75-16.00	
Heavy sows	12.00-14.00	8.00			15.75-16.10	
Stags	8.00-10.00	5.50-6.00			16.50-17.15	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	10.00-15.50	11.75-12.25	15.00-19.00	9.00-14.00	13.00-17.75	12.00-16.00
Best killing sheep	8.00-12.00	8.50-9.25	6.00-15.00	10.50-13.00	7.00-13.00	7.00-14.00

as no other grain futures are now traded in here:—

"At a meeting of the board of directors today the following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved, that effective immediately, and until further notice, the use of the exchange room and its facilities is withdrawn so far as the making of purchases and sales of any grain for future delivery is concerned, as distinguished from cash transactions, for any trading month after the May, 1918, future."

FT. WILLIAM AND PT. ARTHUR GRAIN EXCHANGE

Jan. 8, 1918.—During the month of December the following transfers of certificates were approved of by the council of the exchange:—

H. T. Lamont to A. G. Bastedo, manager, Bank of Hamilton, Fort William; R. J. Henderson to H. M. Johnston, publicity manager, Exanston, Ill.; N. S. McDonald to W. E. McGaw, grain merchant, Winnipeg, Man. A new certificate was issued to Thos. J. Cowan, of Outlook, Saskatchewan, grain merchant.

Few samples for sample market trading are being received on account of the slow movement of grain. The all rail movement from Fort William and Port Arthur east is disheartening and it does not seem that it will improve much during the winter months.

Statements issued by the statistician's department of the board of grain commissioners shows the elevator capacity of Fort William and Port Arthur as 49,370,000 bushels. This will increase when elevators now under construction have been completed. Another statement shows that the following shipments were made by lake and rail from these two ports during the calendar year of 1917: Wheat 173,965,080 bushels; Oats 53,067,398 bushels; Barley 6,509,313 bushels; Flax 6,186,262 bushels.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, January 9, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	69,937.00	2,100.00	99,920.00
"	Oats	101,184.00	58,987.00	323,150.00
"	Barley	28,407.00	5,118.00	56,150.00
"	Flax			1,885.00
Saskatoon	Wheat	1,054.00		30,730.00
"	Oats	69,159.00	31,638.18	845,734.00
"	Barley			104.00
"	Flax			
Moose Jaw	Wheat	37,600.30	16,389.00	58,664.30
"	Oats	103,239.04	23,120.30	656,799.32
"	Barley			1,663.02
"	Flax			1,066.04

FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDERS RE FEEDING ANIMALS

The orders of the British Food Controller regarding feed for farm animals may be summarized as follows:—

Allowed—Wheat offals, gluten feed, maize germ meal, dried grains, malt culms, oil cake and meals. Forbidden—Wheat, barley (imported or kiln dried home grown), rye, rice, malt. Restricted—Oats, maize, beans, peas, other cereal foodstuffs except bran and dried grains.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10.—Present livestock market conditions lack stability. Frequent and wide fluctuations are the rule for which interruptions to rail traffic is responsible. Demand still centres on 900 to 1000 pound steers selling at \$10.00 to \$11.00. Plain weighty bullocks at \$13.00 this week are the kind that had great difficulty in beating \$12.25 not long ago. Choice heavy steers have disappeared, the best this week made \$13.75. A large proportion of the crop is steers that have been merely warned up and sell at \$11.25 to \$11.75, according to weight and finish. The demand for low and medium grades is urgent. All grades of cows and heifers are gaining. Choice ones are in a class by themselves, \$7.50 to \$9.00 taking most of the cows and \$8.00 to \$9.50 most of the heifers. The demand for bologna is insatiable, as high as \$9.25 being paid for big stock.

The Breeders' Gazette of Jan. 10 says: "Government action in fixing prices on millfeeds has brought little relief to feeders. Dealers are swamped with orders and the stereotyped reply of millmen is that they cannot make shipments at present. The government put the Minneapolis price of bran at \$27 and of middlings at \$29 per ton in bulk, but the former is quoted in Chicago at \$34 to \$36 and the latter at \$36 to \$38, sacked in carload lots, when it is to be had. Cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, is nominal at \$55, none being available. Oilmeal in carlots is quoted at \$58 to \$60. Minneapolis mills are busy filling orders filed before prices were fixed, that act not affecting such business, and it is improbable that the new scale will be effective inside of 60 days. Montana is clamoring for cottonseed cake, but none is to be had."

Much Wool Will Be Needed

Wool trade is in about the same rut. Domestic stocks have been closely marketed and what wool remains in growers' and dealers' hands is strongly held. The annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held in Salt Lake City next week and on that occasion eastern dealers usually put out bids that are in the nature of feelers. Growers are disposed to play the market out this season, however, and it is improbable that much wool will be sold on the sheep's back. South

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, January 12, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
3 white oats	\$0.81	\$0.79-80.80
Barley	1.20-1.44	1.32-1.57
Flax, No. 1	3.25	3.56-3.59

American markets, especially Argentina, are in chaotic condition, due to constantly recurring strikes, but the tendency on medium and low wools is upward. Military necessity is the dominating influence. Mill machinery is being employed more extensively on government work and it is probable that it will be necessary to place restriction on civilian manufacturers.

Kansas City Insurance Rates

Kansas City's recent stockyard fire has necessitated an increase in insurance rates from 10 to 25 cents per car. When first imposed this charge met opposition, but what happened at Kansas City was convincing as to its necessity. The Kansas City stockyard interests have decided to relieve owners and shippers of the additional 15 cents charge, which is but equitable as one premium protects several owners during the trading process. Formerly stock cattle dealers and yard traders paid their own insurance on stock carried over night and the new plan will place part of the burden on them. Other markets will adopt the Kansas City plan, the packers standing a share of the cost."

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Jan. 12.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 2,107; calves, 44; sheep and lambs, 35; hogs, 3,047.

The run of cattle was somewhat larger than last week, with prices holding steady to a little stronger on all grades. Stock with any weight showing are bringing very high prices with the good weighty kind up to 11½ cents. The demand for close-up springers and milch cows is also very good and this class is going at steady prices. Very few calves coming forward. The real good veal kind are worth up to 10 cents.

A very light run of sheep and lambs and prices are a shade higher, with lambs up to 15½ cents, and fat sheep from 11 to 14 cents.

There has been a very heavy run of hogs this week, but eastern buyers are operating freely and prices have held up to a high mark all week, closing at 18½ cents. The high prices on this class is having the effect of bringing a large number of light hogs on the market which are being disposed off as stockers.

CALGARY

Calgary, Jan. 9.—The past week has been one of the lightest in a good many months, cattle receipts being under the thousand mark. Hog receipts were swelled considerably toward the end of the week. Prices on all butcher cattle remained steady until the middle of the week, when a general advance took place and more active bidding was the rule. Good heavy steers that were little better than half fat went over the scales at \$10.20, which was the top for the week. Good butcher cattle sold from \$9.00 to \$9.50, with fair killers at \$8.00 to \$8.50. Cows and heifers were in good demand, and a considerable number sold above 8 cents, the medium kinds going at \$6.50 to \$7.50, and the common sorts a dollar lower. Top bulls would sell at \$6.75; best oxen are worth \$7.00 to \$8.00. The demand for stockers improved with the tempering of the weather, but most of the stock cattle offered showed the effects of winter, and were not keenly sought after. A limited number of cows with good breeding would sell well.

The hog market has held fairly steady. Swift & Co. received a shipment of about 1,000 head on Friday, consigned direct to their plant at Toronto.

Commission men are calling attention of shippers to the fact that the new hog yards are finished and in working order, and that in many cases it will pay consignors to sell fed and watered.

THE HIDE SITUATION

Commenting on the conditions of the hide market, Hide and Leather says:—

"Unquestionably the outlook in hide circles never was more cloudy than at present. Never has there been a time in the memory of the oldest traders when conditions were so mixed and unsettled as now. There are more than enough hides for the present demand and receipts are increasing all over. This in itself, makes the market rather top heavy in absence of demand, especially so when most of the large accumulations run to light average weight, which are neglected owing to the very poor outlet for light leather."

"Late news from Washington states that the Ordnance Department has been urged to permit lighter hides to be substituted for heavy selections for army leather, because of shortage of heavier weights. Attention is also called to the quality of hides depreciating owing to the approaching grubby season, and it is recommended that the Ordnance Department make a third selection of leather so other hides for equipment leather will not be thrown out. Should these recommendations be accepted, and it looks as though they may, it would considerably clarify the light hide situation."

"Hides obtainable now, that are in salt, are the best that can be had for five or six months. Most dealers who own these good short haired plump hides are averse to making concessions to effect sales, but are willing to reduce prices on future delivery, which means poorer quality. While the market is generally soft, this seems to be more apparent on hides which are now going into salt, than on good hides already in pack."

WOOL TRADE SITUATION

The First National Bank of Boston sends out

CALGARY LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS

According to official figures compiled by the Alberta Stockyards Company, and made public today, receipts at the local yards during 1917 exceeded any previous year since the company was formed and the yards established. The total number of animals handled during the twelve months was 271,451, including horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Valuing the horses at \$150 per head, the cattle, including calves, at \$75, the hogs at \$32 and the sheep at \$12, the total approximate value of the livestock handled at Calgary during the year would be \$10,767,558. The figures for 1917, with comparisons for other years, follow:—

	Cars loaded	Cars unloaded	Cattle handled	Horses	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
1913	2,211	2,517	4,728	7,640	34,422	26,139	17,051
1914	3,561	5,588	9,149	10,660	42,311	194,162	34,055
1915	3,763	4,913	8,676	17,675	43,445	161,514	13,147
1916	4,676	6,015	10,685	23,084	71,870	121,568	25,087
1917	6,445	8,243	14,728	25,804	92,678	127,948	25,231

the following interesting comment on the wool situation:—

Military necessity is the dominating feature in the wool market. Approximately 200 million pounds of clean-scoured wool will be required to properly clothe an active army of three million men. The government has changed the specifications for military goods; and "carpet" wools, of which we imported nearly 70 million pounds (greasy) in the last fiscal year, are now being used more or less for this purpose. However, the fact remains that war demands are making serious inroads on wool supplies, and the problem of their consideration cannot be taken too seriously. The creation by the Administration at Washington of a new War Board to co-ordinate the work of the various committees handling war supplies has suspended action by the trade in defining a definite buying policy in South America in favor of our own government's military needs until the policy of the new board could be ascertained as regards wool. Mill machinery is being employed increasingly on government work. Meantime, this country is not alone in its restrictions upon civilian allotments during the next four months, and has refused additional shipping to the wool importers, besides which it is improbable that this country will be allowed any great quantities of wools and waste. As a result of the scarcity of shipping, about 40 per cent. of the South African new clip has been offered to the British Government on its tender of 55 per cent. over 1914 prices. The market for the balance is somewhat irregular. The South American markets, especially Argentina, are in a rather chaotic condition due to constantly recurring strikes, fomented doubtless by German propagandists, but prices there are slowly strengthening. The market here during the past 30 days has changed but little; the tendency, more particularly on medium to low wools, is upward. This month there will be held in the Boston Chamber of Commerce an auction of Australian wools, differing little, except for the quantity of wool offered, from the sales held in London, and which will be held on account of the British Government. Importers here are obliged for the first time in the history of the trade to apply to Washington for licenses to import foreign wools, this being done to comply with the "Trading-With-The-Enemy" Act.

W.S.G.G.A. RAISED \$133

Enclosed find the sum of \$133 to be donated to the Canadian Red Cross Fund by the Women's Section of the Quimper Grain Growers' local. The money was raised at a box social in November and a bazaar held on December 7.

WM. McCULLOUGH,
Quimper, Sask.

XMAS MONEY FOR BELGIANS

Please find enclosed \$2.75 which you will please forward to the Belgian Relief Fund. It was given to me through their Sunday school teacher, by nine little boys, ranging from 9 to 13 years. Instead of my giving them their usual Christmas present, they all very willingly agreed to go without and instead give their little bit to some patriotic fund. Their little bit amounted to \$2.75.

MABEL M. DANBROOK,
Salvador, Sask.

CURRENT EVENTS

The food situation in the Allied nations is becoming critical. Lord Rhonda the British food controller, recently stated that he viewed the situation with grave anxiety. In France the government has requisitioned the wheat crop and cut the bread ration to allow only seven ounces of bread daily to all persons except the very poor and those doing hard manual labor. In Italy conditions are not as good perhaps, as in either England or France. Compulsory rationing will be started in England immediately with meats, other commodities being taken under control as required.

The time is very near when the eating of bacon in Canada will be prohibited, according to J. D. McGregor, western food controller. At present there is all the bacon in storage for which there is shipping, but with the launching of vessels which are now under construction in Canada and the United States a steady stream of supplies will go overseas and all the bacon produced in Canada will be required to supply the European needs.

Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works, has announced that while he is minister there shall be no expenditure in that department which is not absolutely necessary. Nearly all big public works have been closed down altogether or confined to absolutely necessary operations to prevent deterioration.

The rumor that Sir Wilfrid Laurier intended resigning the leadership of the Liberal party in Canada to be succeeded by Hon. Mackenzie King has been denied.

Our Ottawa Letter

Farm Labor—Results of Conscription—Freights—The Soldiers' Vote.

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—With the return of Sir Robert Borden and other ministers to the capital things have commenced to happen. The week has been one of conferences of various kinds to consider the various problems that confront the Union government and in regard to which some action must be taken. The grain men, representatives of the board of grain supervisors, the millers and the food controller's department have been in session for a few days to consider the distribution of wheat and flour, the conservation of existing supplies and increased production during the approaching season. Early next week there will be important conferences in regard to labor shortage. Labor men will state their views to the government and subsequently Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, will meet the representatives of provincial departments of agriculture to consider the question of the shortage of farm help. It is realized that there are but three possible sources of labor supply. It is possible that men can be secured from the United States with the consent of Washington. The services of aliens now in internment camps might be conscripted, or Chinese laborers might be permitted to enter the Dominion to provide help both for the farmers and the railways until the war is over. The latter proposal has already been made to the government by the railway war board. Doubtless it will be strongly opposed by the labor organizations, but the government in arriving at a decision will have more regard for the food necessities of the Allies and the people as a whole than the wishes of any one class in the community.

An interesting official statement showing the number of soldiers for overseas so far secured under the Military Service act was made public this week by the government. It is rather disappointing to the expectations of those who thought that Quebec province would be hard hit by the application of the act. The statement shows the record of draftees secured so far in the various provinces to be as follows: Ontario, 25,812; Quebec, 5,108; Nova Scotia, 5,267; New Brunswick, 3,960; Prince Edward Island, 581; Saskatchewan, 8,313; Alberta, 7,596; British Columbia, 6,812. In Quebec, of the 17,104 men who registered, only 1,397 did not claim exemption, and but 3,711 of those who did have been disallowed. Quebec's record may, however, be greatly improved in the future because of the fact that the military authorities have entered more than 22,000 appeals against the exemptions granted by local tribunals. The figures are not those of men actually drafted but of men found to be fit for service and under orders to report when called upon to do so by the military authorities.

Freight Rate Appealed

The Manitoba government got a quick decision from the railway board in regard to its application for leave to take an appeal from the recent judiciously increasing freight and passenger rates. When the case came up on Thursday F. H. Chrysler, K.C., made the application in a very brief speech. The desire for an appeal, he said, was based upon legal grounds, the government taking exception to that portion of the rates judgment which asserts that the board is not bound by the agreement made some years ago between the provincial authorities and the C.N.R. giving the government a measure of control over rates. Mr. Chrysler confined his argument to the legal aspect of the question.

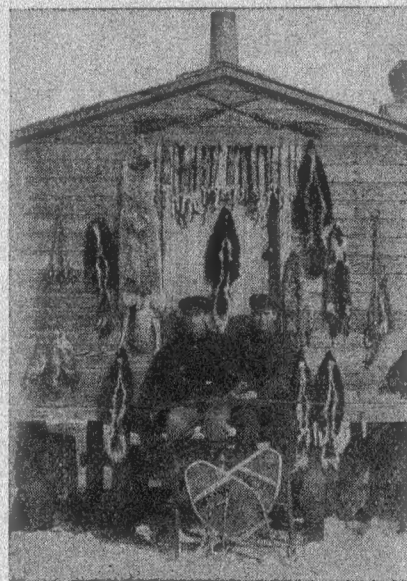
Counsel for the railways, F. H. Phippen, K.C., representing the C.N.R., and E. W. Beatty, chief counsel for the C.P.R., while challenging the right of appeal on legal grounds were also opposed to the application for other reasons. They argued that at least two of the Canadian railway systems are in a bad way and that any delay in bringing the increased rates into operation would be a serious matter for them. They urged that in the event of leave

to appeal being granted the rates should go into effect on February 1, the date fixed by the board, in order that the railways would get the increased earnings.

Sir Henry Drayton, on behalf of the board, granted this request and also gave the Manitoba government the right to appeal to the supreme court. In doing so he said the new schedules might be subject to certain modifications because of special representations that had been made to the board on behalf of the grain, lumbering and other interests who claimed that heavy losses would be sustained on the basis of contracts already entered into if the rates were put into effect as early as proposed.

F. O. Fowler, of the Northwest Grain Dealers' association, in asking that the grain rates should not become operative until June 1, said that if the new rates went into effect at the end of the present month the grain men would sustain a loss of \$349,087. The loss on wheat alone to the dealers would be \$253,539. There would be no escape from this loss because the price of wheat had been fixed.

In reply to Commissioner Scott, who asked if it would not be possible for the board of grain supervisors to increase the price of wheat a cent, Mr. Fowler said that even this would not affect the price paid for wheat already



A WESTERN FUR CATCHER
By Wilmer Reach, Douglaston, Sask.

in the elevators. Dr. Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, volunteered the information that an increase in the price of wheat would not be possible because the price had been fixed by agreement with the Allies and the government of the United States.

W. B. Laigan, for the C.P.R. strongly objected to the proposals of the grain men. They had known for months, he argued, that the railways had applied for an increase in rates. The new rates represented an advance of a little over one cent a bushel but the twenty million bushels of wheat now ready for movement in the west could nearly all be taken care of before they would go into effect.

Somewhat similar representations were made on behalf of the lumbermen, who claim that they have about 1,500 carloads of lumber ready for shipment for which cars could not be secured. There would be a big loss on these shipments if the new rates went into effect before they were moved. Judgment was deferred in regard to both grain and lumber rates. The livestock interests who have also entered a complaint against the immediate enforcement of the new schedules were not represented.

The Soldier's Vote

The counting of the soldiers' vote is under way both across the sea and in Canada. It will be some weeks yet before all the figures will be in hand. The

government expects that when the soldiers' vote is added to the home vote a considerable number of seats now in the opposition column will change over. A majority of as much as 70 for the government is predicted in some quarters. Definite results are not likely to be announced before the first week in February and parliament will not meet before March. Wednesday, March 6, is considered to be the earliest possible date for the opening as the election writs are not returnable until February 28. A comparatively short but business like session is expected. There have been rumors of the retirement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the leadership of the opposition, but it is generally understood here that he will continue to lead, at least during the first session of the new parliament.

OTTAWA GRAIN CONFERENCE

At a conference of grain men in Ottawa last week it is computed upon careful estimates that there are 105,000,000 bushels of wheat still available, including Canadian wheat in store across the border. This includes low grade grain. Thirty millions are required for seed in the west. About thirty millions are needed for home use on the old basis of consumption. In addition a considerable quantity will be required for seed in eastern Canada since it is proposed that the eastern provinces grow enough wheat to feed themselves in the future.

Available Wheat in West

The exportable surplus has not yet been fully ascertained. However, orders have already gone forth whereby all the wheat available of the Grand Trunk Pacific shall be placed in the new government elevator at Transcona and all the wheat available on the Canadian Northern lines west of Saskatoon shall be placed in the Saskatoon elevator for the Wheat Export company. The amount available under these two orders alone is estimated at over 10,000,000 bushels. The estimate of 67,000,000 bushels in the west is said to be exclusive of seed.

The railway commission is already providing for the greatest possible rail movement eastward which the available supply of cars will permit.

The seed required to place the eastern provinces on a self-supporting basis after the harvest of this year will be supplied by the seed commissioner along similar lines to those adopted in connection with certain western districts in the past year. Just how much will be required can only be ascertained after a further survey of the situation.

Increase Milling Percentage of Wheat

The milling percentage of wheat retained in the flour is to be increased from the present maximum of 72 to a minimum of 74.

It is anticipated that every effort will be made to secure a substitute in the shape of corn. A member of the food control branch is now in the United States endeavoring to ascertain the amount of corn which might be available for export to Canada for both human use and for feed.

The food controller's branch is also considering the question of fixing the price of flour. Profits on milling are now defined, but the price of flour is not. The factor which is not yet ascertainable in connection with the calculation of cost is the cost of "carrying over" available wheat until August 31 next. The fixing of the price of wheat and the elimination of the element of speculation from the trade has also eliminated the incentive for private corporations or individuals "carrying" wheat.

The question of financing the available supply until paid for by the allies or the Canadian consumer has to be faced. It is understood the government and the millers will co-operate in providing a "carrying fund" for the purpose. The price of the wheat, the carrying cost, and the milling cost, must all be taken into consideration in the fixing of flour prices.

The British house of lords on January 10 rejected Lord Loreburn's amendment to the representation of the people bill by which it was sought to exclude women from the franchise. The vote against the amendment was 134 to 69.

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

FOREST HOME FARM—PRESENT OFFERING: Clydesdale mares and fillies; seven Shorthorn bulls; Yorkshire swine, both sexes; sixteen Oxford Down rams; B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets. A splendid lot of stuff at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland, Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 42tf

THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE Shorthorn cow and heifer; also a number of real good bulls, 1 year old, and a number of Shetland ponies and colts. Write, R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 3-4

EVERGREEN FARM—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS. Two choice Yorkshire boars, 2 years old, registered. Proven sire. Write or phone. Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 52-4

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

HORSES

TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale, Izoona (83125), eight years old, black; also Grand View Chief (56028), eight years old, steel grey; both registered in class A. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Manitoba. 3-8

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION, Trelawny (16666), rising four years. Sire, Dunure Bryan by Baron of Buchlyvie. Dam, Lanark Maid by Black MacGregor. Registered and licensed. J. Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 3-4

PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR SALE by Gustave Nachtegale, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

I. A. WALKER & SONS CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

PERCHERON STALLION, PURE BRED, IMPORTED, for sale. J. N. Morris, Box 158, Nokomis, Sask. 2-2

McOPA PERCHERONS—YOUNG STOCK only. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 49-4

CATTLE

HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN Saskatchewan. Five young bulls, three fit for immediate service, cheap for cash. C. H. Newell, Swift Current, Sask. Box 243. Phone 214, Ring 2. 50-7

PEDIGREED AYRSHIRE BULL, AGE FOUR years. Two first prizes, Calgary Industrial Exhibition. Price moderate. Apply, M. Kirk, Three Hills, Alta. 50tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN. Angus bull, good stock getter, age 4 years. Price \$135. J. K. Bryce, Ogema, Sask. 3-2

SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS; ALSO females. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 50tf

BROWNE, BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

BRED SOWS—REGISTERED DUROC. Jerseys, for spring farrow. Choice animals; money makers; grain savers; from prize and imported stock. Young fall males. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 52-6

FIVE MONTHS OLD REGISTERED BERKSHIRE pigs for sale, both sexes, at \$25 each. Also two yearling registered Holstein bulls at \$100 each. Harold Chrysler, Yorkton, Sask. 1-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

PURE BRED REGISTERED BERKSHIRE stock boars for sale. Mature animals from the best stock. Prices right. E. Messinger, Sedgewick, Alberta.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA BOAR, REGAL Prince, No. 4-4440, 2 years 9 months, \$65.00 f.o.b. Pennant, Sask. R. L. Wright. 2-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—FEW CHOICE boars and sows, 5 months, \$25 each. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 2-2

SHEEP

SHEEP—GOOD BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, one to four years old, consisting of Shropshire, Lincoln, Oxford and Merino grades. Phone, write or call S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 50tf

POULTRY AND EGGS

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$4. Mammoth Toulouse Geese, \$7; Ganders, \$9. Barred Rock and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$4 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsley, Sask. 2-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$4.00 AND \$3.00; hens, \$3.00 and \$2.00. Silver Campines, called everlasting egg machines. Choice White Leghorns, prize winners and from prize winners, \$2.00. J. Lutz, Redvers, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—LARGE, beautifully barred, from a good laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 2-4

GOOD, BIG, THRIFTY PURE BRED WHITE Wyandotte and Buff Orpington cockerels, three dollars up. Robt. H. Prebble, Tugaskie, Sask. 2-2

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 2-2

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

RHODE ISLAND RED HENS AND PULLETS, \$1.00 each. Also some first class Rose Comb roosters, \$1.50 each. W. E. Sweigard, Eyebrow, Sask. 3-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PURE bred, limited number at \$1.50 each. Mrs. Thos. F. Hamm, Bethune, Sask. 3-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Early, large, well matured birds. Mrs. J. Strang, Baldur, Man. 2-4

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS \$4 and hens \$3 each. Wm. Sherk, Stranraer, Sask. 3-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOOD laying stock, \$2.50 each; 3 for \$7.00. M. J. Sizer, Cavell, Sask. 3-2

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS—PRIZE WINNING stock. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Apply, R. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, STRONG, WELL marked birds, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Harvie, Heward, Sask. 2-2

COCHINS, CORNISH, CAMPINES, GAMES and Bantams. Kerr & McGuinness, Brandon.

WANTED—S.C. BUFF ORPINGTON ROOSTER, two years old. E. H. Ritz, Lockwood, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE 12 DISK PLOW (VERITY), in first class condition. Cash or terms to suit purchaser. Wm. Melville, Rowley Sta., Alta. 2-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STEWART SHEAF Loader in good repair, and American Abell 26 H.P. steam engine. Wanted—Four cylinder gas engine. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 3-4

WANTED—LIGHT TRACTOR, CATERPILLAR type. State make, age and price to W. J. Smith, Yellow Grass, Sask.

TWO CYLINDER 25 H.P. ENGINE, BURNS kerosene, mounted on iron truck, complete with friction clutch, \$230. Box 1534, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—LOOP THE LOOP SEED GRAIN Graders. H. Sorby, Agent, Keddleston, Sask.

TWO UNIVERSAL GAS TRACTORS FOR sale. Box 60, Viscount, Sask. 2-2

FARM LANDS

EXTRA—FOR SALE, 640 ACRES CHOICE wheat land, Weyburn district, with 624 acres new breaking, nearly all worked down and ready for the drill. Good well. No buildings. Price \$45.00 acre, with \$12,000 cash. This year's crop should pay for the land. Write for further information. J. C. Leslie and Co., Farm Land Agents, Calgary. 3-9

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

IDEAL FARM HOMES IN CHILLIWACK Valley, British Columbia. Abundance of fruit; mild healthy climate; land level and very productive. Where farming is both pleasant and profitable. Write us for information. Chilliwack Land Co., George Robertson, Mgr., Box 175, Chilliwack, B.C. 52-4

FOR SALE—640 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND with four million of saw timber which have agreement to cut off in five years. A few acres cleared; small buildings; plenty of good running water; good climate for fruit or stock; six miles from town on railroad. If interested apply, Box 83, Elko, B.C. 62-4

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE, 240 ACRES; brick house; good stables. N.E. 32-10-24 and 1/4 of S.E. 4-11-24. Half summerfallow and fall plowed ready for crop. Price \$6,000. James Andrew, Oak Lake, Man. 2-3

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NUMBER OF well improved farms. Good buildings, good water, etc. Write, R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 3-4

MONEY MAKING FARMS—ALL SIZES, MANY with full equipment, on very easy terms. Catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, 815 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 3tf

FOR SALE—1,110 ACRES WHEAT LAND, well improved. D. H. Thomson's Estate, Kenaston, Sask. 3-3

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Seed Oats Scarce

The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Valentine Winkler, has issued the warning to the farmers of Manitoba that good seed oats will be very scarce this Spring. He says that a good portion of the oats raised in large areas of the province last year were not suitable for seed.

Farmers anywhere in Western Canada who have good, sound, plump, well-ripened oats, true to variety, and that are free or can be made free from noxious weeds ought to plan on selling these to other farmers for seed. Seed oats will command a good advance over the regular market price. The sale of seed grain to other farmers is bringing large cash returns to those farmers who have started in a small way to build up a reputation for quality and fair dealing.

Many farmers have reaped substantial returns from the sale of seed grain, who have used no other means of finding customers than a small classified advertisement in the "Seed Grain" column of The Guide's Farmers' Market Place.

READ THESE LETTERS—

Your ad. has sold me out of advertised oats. Please return unused balance and accept my thanks for results. A. S. RASTALL, Broadview, Sask.

Find enclosed our cheque for \$20 and when this is used please discontinue our ad. on oats. We have had excellent results, for which we thank you. MOSIMAN BROS. Guernsey, Sask.

I received dozens of orders last year after I was sold out. I find The Guide an exceptional paper for an ad. if you have any seed for sale. J. E. BRINKWORTH. Baldur, Man.

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Winnipeg **The Grain Growers' Guide** Manitoba

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

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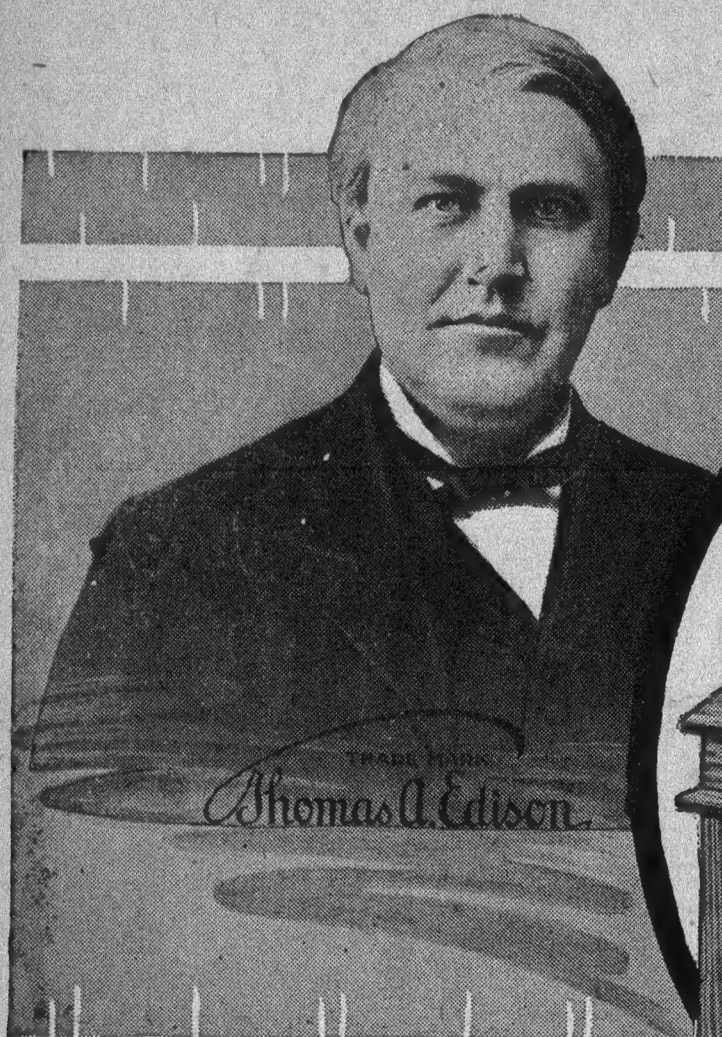
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